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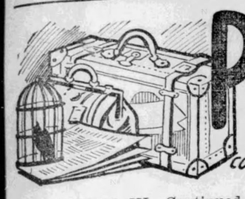

PARROT & CO

BY HAROLD MACGRATH

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CHAPTER III—Continued.

To Elsa this interest in her welfare was very diverting. "In other words, they can quickly discover the young woman who goes about unprotected? Don't you think that the trend of the conversation has taken rather a remarkable turn, not as impersonal as it should be?"

"I beg your pardon!"

"I am neither an infant nor a fool, Mr. Warrington."

"Shall I go?"

"No. I want you to tell me some stories. She laughed. "Don't worry about me, Mr. Warrington. I have gone my way alone since I was sixteen. I have traveled all over this wicked world with nobody but the woman who was once my nurse. I seldom put myself in the way of an affront. I am curious without being of an investigating turn of mind. Now, tell me something of your adventures. Ten years in this land must mean something. I am always hunting for Harun-al-Raschid, or Sindbad, or some one who has done something out of the ordinary."

"Do you write books?"

"No, I read them by preference."

"Ah, a good book!" He inclined against the rail and stared down at the muddy water. "Adventure?" He frowned a little. "I'm afraid mine wouldn't read like adventures. There's no story in being a stevedore on the docks at Hongkong, a stoker on a tramp steamer between Singapore and the Andaman islands. What haven't I been in these ten years?" with a shrug. "Can you fancy me a deck steward on a P. & O. boat, tucking old ladies in their chairs, staggering about with a tray of broth bowls, helping the unsteady to their staterooms, and touching my cap at the end of the voyage for a few shillings in tips?"

"You are bitter."

"Bitter? I ought not to be, with twenty thousand pounds in my pocket."

"Tell me more."

He looked into her beautiful face, animated by genuine interest, and wondered if all men were willing so readily to obey her.

"It always interests me to hear from the man's own lips how he overcame obstacles."

"Sometimes I didn't overcome them. I ran away. After all, the strike in oil was a fluke."

"I don't think so. But go on," she prompted.

"Well, I've been manager of a cocoanut plantation in Penang; I've helped lay tracks in Upper India; had a hand in some bridges; sold patent medicines; worked in a ruby mine; been a haberdasher in the Whiteaway, Laidlaw shop in Bombay; cut wood in the teak forests; helped exterminate the plague at Chitor and Udaipur; and never saved a penny. I never had an adventure in all my life."

"Why, your wanderings were adventures," she insisted. "Think of the things you could tell!"

"And never will," a smile breaking over his face.

How like Arthur's that smile was! thought the girl. "Romantic persons never have any adventures. It is to the prosaic these things fall. Because of their nearness you lose their values."

"There is some difference between romance and adventure. Romance is what you look forward to; adventure is something you look back upon. If many disagreeable occupations, hunger and an occasional fisticuff, may be classed as adventure, then I have had my run of it. But I always supposed adventure was the finding of treasures, on land and on sea; of filibustering; of fighting with sabers and pistols, and all that rigmarole. I can't quite lift my imagination up to the height of calling my six months' shovel-engineering on The Galle an adventure. It was brutal hard work; and many times I wanted to jump over. The Lascars often got out of trouble that way."

"It all depends upon how we look at things." She touched the parrot cage with her foot, and Rajah hissed. "What would you say if I told you that I was unconventional enough to ask the purser to introduce you?"

The amazement in his face was answer enough.

"Don't you suppose," she went on, "the picture you presented, standing on that ledge, the red light of the torch on your face, the bird cage in your hand—don't you suppose you roused my sense of the romantic to the highest pitch? Parrot & Co.!" with a wave of her hands.

She was laughing at him. It could not be otherwise. It made him at once sad and angry. "Romance! I hate the word. Once I was as full of romance as a water chestnut is of starch. I again affirm that young women should not travel alone. They think every bit of tinsel is gold, every bit of colored glass, ruby. Go home; don't bother about romance outside of books. There it is safe. The English are right. They may be snobs when they travel abroad, but they travel securely. Romance, adventure! Bah! So much twaddle has been written about the east that cads and scoundrels are mistaken for Galahads and D'Artagnans. Few men remain in this country who can with honor leave it. Who knows what manner of man I am?"

He picked up the parrot cage and strode away.

"Jah, jah!" began the bird.

Not all the diplomacy which worldly wise men have at their disposal could have drawn this girl's interest more surely than the abrupt rude manner of his departure.

IV.

Two Days of Paradise.

At first Elsa did not know whether she was annoyed or amused. The man's action was absurd, or would have been in any other man. There was something so singularly boyish in his haste that she realized she could not deal with him in an ordinary fashion. She ought to be angry; indeed, she wanted to be very angry with him; but her lips curled, and laughter hung upon them, undecided. His advice to her to go home was downright impudence; and yet, the sight of the parrot cage, dangling at his side, made it impossible for her to take lasting offense. Once upon a time there had been a little boy who played in her garden. When he was cross he would take his playthings and go home. The boy might easily have been this man Warrington, grown up.

Of course he would come and apologize to her for his rudeness. That was one of the necessary laws of convention; and ten years spent in jungles and deserts and upon southern seas could not possibly have robbed him of the memory of these simple ethics that he had observed in other and better times. Perhaps he had resented her curiosity; perhaps her questions had been pressed too hard; and perhaps he had suddenly doubted her genuine interest. At any rate, it was a novel experience. And that bewildering likeness!

She returned to her chair and opened the book again. And as she read her wonder grew. How trivial it was, after all. The men and women she had calmly and even gratefully accepted as types were nothing more than marionettes, which the author behind the booth manipulated not badly but perfunctorily. The diction was exquisite; there was style; but now as she read there was lacking the one thing that stood for life, blood. It did not pulsate in the veins of these people. Until now she had not recognized this fact, and she was halfway through the book. She even took the trouble to reread the chapter she had thought peculiarly effective. There was the same lack of feeling. What had happened to her since yesterday? To what cause might be assigned this opposite angle of vision, so clearly defined

The book fell upon her knees, and dreamily she watched the perspective open and divaricate. Full in her face the south wind blew, now warmed by the sun and performed by unknown spices. She took in little sharp breaths, but always the essence escaped her. The low banks with their golden haze of dust, the cloudless sky, the sad and lonely white pagodas, charmed her; and the languor of the east crept stealthily into her northern blood. She was not conscious of the subtle change; she only knew that the world of yesterday was unlike that of today.

Warrington, after deposing Rajah in the stateroom, sought the bench on the stern deck. He filled his cutty with purser-loaned tobacco, and roundly damned himself as a blockhead. He had forgotten all the niceties of civilization; he no longer knew how to behave. What if she had been curious? It was natural that she should be. This was a strange world to her, and if her youth rosalinted it with romance, what right had he to disillusion her? The first young woman in all these years who had treated him as an equal, and he had straightway proceeded to lecture her upon the evils of traveling alone in the Orient! Double-dyed ass! He had been rude and impudent. He had seen other women traveling alone, but the sight had not roused him as in the present instance. In ten years he had not said so much to all the women he had met; and without seeming effort at all she had dragged forth some of the half-lights of his past. This in itself amazed him; it proved that he was still weak enough to hunger for human sympathy, and he of all men deserved none whatever. He had been a fool as a boy, a fool as a man, and without doubt he would die a fool. He was of half a mind to leave the boat at Prome and take the train down to Rangoon.

And yet he had told her the truth. It was not right that a young and attractive woman should wander about in the east, unattended save by a middle aged companion. It would provoke the devil in men who were not wholly bad. Women had the fallible idea that they could read human nature, and never found out their mistake until after they were married. He knew her kind. If she wanted to walk through the bazaars in the evening, she would do so. If a man followed her she would ignore the fact. If he caught up with her and spoke, she would continue on as if she had not heard. If a man touched her, she would rely upon the fire of her eyes. She would never call out for help. Some women were just that silly.

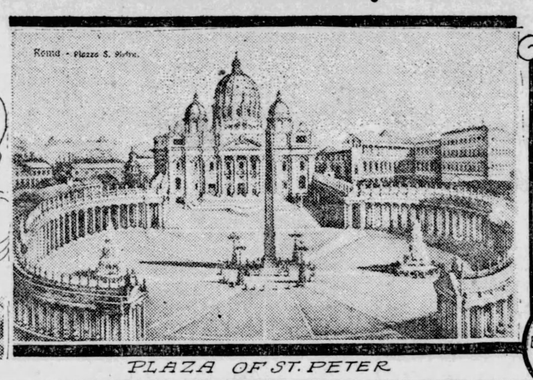
He bit hard upon the stem of his pipe. What was all this to him? Why should he bother his head about a woman he had known but a few hours? Ah, why lie to himself? He knew what Elsa, usually quick and receptive, did not know, that he was not afraid of her, but terribly afraid of himself. For things ripen quickly in the east, men and women, souls

CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE.

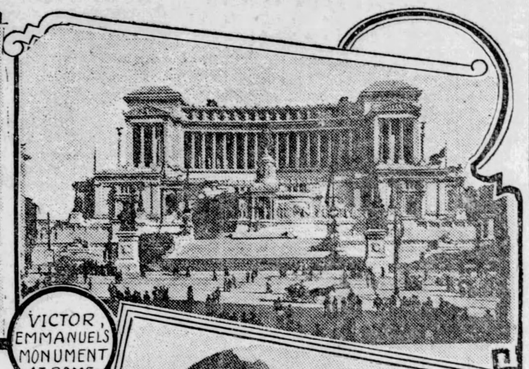
SHE SAW HIM WATCHING HER.

SCENES IN PART OF ITALY WHERE EARTHQUAKE HAS SHAKEN DOWN TOWNS

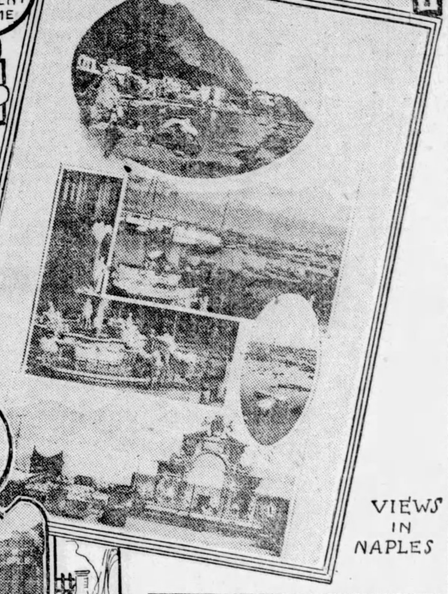
TRIBUNE OF ST MARIA IN ROME



PLAZA OF ST. PETER



VICTOR EMMANUELS MONUMENT AT ROME



VIEWS IN NAPLES

PANTHEON AT ROME

EARTHQUAKE IN ITALY KILLS ITS THOUSANDS AND WRECKS TOWNS

AGAIN the world is appalled and stunned by the death and destruction of an earthquake which devastated many towns in Italy, Wednesday, January 13.

First reports of the disaster placed the loss of lives at 25,000 and told of 100,000 being rendered homeless. During the hours and days that followed these figures fluctuated, going up, then down. The number of lives lost has been estimated as high as 50,000. It was estimated that the number of injured might go to 125,000.

Though the loss of life, and possibly the damage, may be less than it was in 1908, the area of the disturbance greatly exceeds the Messina earthquake. It covers the whole central portion of Italy, extending from Naples, on the south, to Ferrara, on the north.

The most disastrous disturbance, from all reports, seems to have centered in the vicinity of the town of Avezzano, where 15,000 persons have been killed or injured.

The earthquake belt is estimated to be about 300 miles long, extending practically from one side of Italy to the other. In Abruzzi, Latium and Campania the quake reached its highest degree, described by scientists as "catastrophic," and in other places it varied between the seventh and the tenth degrees.

King Goes to Scene.

King Victor Emanuel, despite the protests of government officials, who urged the international situation in Europe as a reason for his staying in Rome, left early for the vicinity of Avezzano to do whatever he could, and by his presence give stimulus to the relief work.

Relief committees were organized in each locality that has been stricken, to work under the direction and in co-operation with the central committee in Rome, which is under the supervision of Premier Salandra.

Soldiers were rushed to the scene, and by night had established tent colonies in which the homeless thousands may find temporary shelter. Lines of communication, especially railroad tracks and telephone and telegraph wires, have been interrupted seriously throughout the entire earthquake belt, and the supplies furnished by the government and private sources are going forward by automobile and horse-drawn wagons.

The forces at work relieving distress face scenes of the greatest tragedy. Families have been separated, fathers have returned to their shattered homes to find their children and wives dead or missing. Children are fatherless and wives have become widows. In every stricken section temporary hospitals have been established, and to these have gone nurses and doctors to care for the injured.

From Rome, under date of January 15, the following report was sent out:

The toll of dead claimed by the earthquake in central Italy steadily increased today as troops penetrated the stricken district and sought to free thousands still buried alive in the ruins of their homes. Up to 8 a. m., today, Premier Salandra had received reports officially listing as dead 11,139 men, women and children in 16 town.

Shortly before 10 o'clock he received an official dispatch stating that rescue forces from Tivoli had penetrated to Capelle, Pescina and San Benedetto, and found the three towns in ruins. The total loss of life in these towns was 8,300, increasing to 19,489 the number known to be dead. At San Benedetto more than 100 persons buried alive were rescued.

"After careful investigation," said the dispatch received by the premier, "the original reports of the destruction of Capelle, Pescina and San Benedetto were confirmed.

"Pescino was almost razed to the ground, the dead being estimated at 4,000. San Benedetto was totally destroyed with 3,000 casualties. At San Benedetto more than 100 persons were rescued after being entombed for many hours. They had suffered intensely, and some were so badly injured that they will die."

With about one-third of the towns in the earthquake zone heard from, Premier Salandra fears that the dead alone will be more than 50,000. This is the highest estimate that has been made at any time. If it is borne out by subsequent reports, the number of injured may go above 125,000.

Avezzano, 60 miles east of Rome, and Sora, 15 miles south of Avezzano, were the worst sufferers, so far as loss of life is concerned, but about 60 towns and villages in all suffered either total demolition or serious damage.

Reports today from the north say the shock was felt as far as the Swiss frontier, and that in the Alps in that region there were numerous avalanches, the result of the earthquake. This would make it appear that the earthquake extended throughout the entire length of Italy with the exception of the extreme southern end.

The Italian government and people have quickly responded to the call for help from the stricken people. Thousands of troops have been sent to the scene, and the work of rescue and relief is going on night and day. Supplies of food, clothing, blankets and medicines have been dispatched by train where possible and by motor cars where the railroads are blocked.

Messages reaching here from along the line from Rome to Tivoli, Carcoli and Avezzano say that everywhere the king passes the people rush to greet him to express their gratitude. The king, it is stated, asks all to abandon unnecessary formalities and to desist from inappropriate demonstrations. His only wish, he says, is to visit the wounded and express his sympathy, and to ascertain what is possible to be done to relieve so much misery.

Alive Under Ruins.

Avezzano, the chief sufferer from the earthquake, presents a scene of wreck and desolation, according to advices received from that place. Practically every building in the town is in ruins and nearly all its people are dead or injured. Many are still alive, buried under the debris, and the rescuers are working night and day in an endeavor to reach them.

Late advices say that about 500 bodies have been recovered, and that hundreds of injured have been taken from the ruins. Nearly all the civil officials of Avezzano, including the mayor, lost their lives.

Cold and snow are adding to the sufferings of the survivors. The lamentations of the people according to correspondents who have passed through the district, are pitiable, and they are begging to be taken to places where it is possible to care for them.

The following table of losses was compiled from late dispatches received from various points in the quake area:

Avezzano, 10,400; Sora, 500; Sulmona, 50; Torre Cajetani, 50; Togliacozzo, 40; Arpino, 30; Villa Lago, 20; Isola Del Liri, 10; Cocculo, 9; Antrosano, 7; **Bussi, 6**; Pescenza, 6; Sassa, 5; Monte Rotondo, 4; Popoli, 2; Rome, 1; Capelle, 1,300; Pescina, 4,000; San Benedetto, 3,000.

The Quake Country

AVEZZANO, the town from which the greatest number of casualties have been reported as the result of the earthquake, lies in the province of Aguila, in the Abruzzi department. It is 63 miles east of Rome, and a short distance from the base of Mount Velino. It is an ancient town and had a population of some 10,000. One of the well-preserved buildings there was the towered castle built by Gentile Virginio Orsino in 1490.

Most of the towns in which damage has been done are situated practically in the heart of Italy, in a line running northeast and southwest from Rome eastward toward the Adriatic sea. The country in the province of Rome and the department of the Abruzzi is mostly mountainous, but thickly populated. Numerous villages and towns dot the territory. Monte Rotondo has a population of about 5,000. It was here in 1867 that Garibaldi defeated the papal forces.

At Tivoli, where one person is said to have been killed, there is a population of some 14,000. It lies 18 miles northeast of Rome and retains many of the antiquities of the old Roman days, among them the Temple of Tibertus and the Villa D'Este, celebrated for its beautiful architecture. Poli is a village of some 4,000 inhabitants.

Zagarolo, Paliano, Vercli, Pereto, Poggio, Nativo and other places where damage or fatalities are reported, all are small towns.

Italy in other years has had numerous visitations from earthquakes, in which thousands of persons have perished and from which millions of dollars' worth of property damage resulted. It fell to the lot of Italy to suffer what probably was the greatest disaster from an earthquake that the world ever saw. This was in December, 1908, when in Sicily and Calabria 76,483 persons were killed, 95,470 injured and 1,100,000 made homeless. In this disturbance Messina, Santa Teresa, Scalleta and Fara in Sicily, were destroyed.

EARTHQUAKES OF THE PAST CENTURY

Year and Place.	Lives Lost.
1822—Aleppo, Asiatic Turkey	20,000
1851—Malfi, Italy	14,000
1857—Kingdom of Naples	10,000
1859—Quito, Ecuador	5,000
1861—Mendoza	12,000
1869—Peru and Ecuador	25,000
1875—Colombia	14,000
1880—Manila	3,000
1881—Sello and villages	4,000
1883—Krakatoa	Thousands
1887—Riviera and southern Europe	2,000
1891—Japan	4,000
1893—Persia	12,000
1894—Japan	10,000
1902—Andijan, India	2,500
1905—Calabria, Italy	35,000
1906—Vesuvius	3,000
1906—Valparaiso, Chile	1,500
1907—Kingston, Jamaica	1,100
1908—Sicily and Calabria	76,482
1910—Cartago, Costa Rico	1,500
1912—Turkey	3,000
1914—Catania, Sicily	Thousands

GERMANS DRIVE FRENCH BACK TO SOUTH BANK OF AISNE AGAIN

THE violent German attack to the north of Soissons under the direction of General Von Kluck which, coupled with a flood stage of the river, has forced the French back across the Aisne. This feat was accomplished Thursday, January 14. The Germans had been gaining in this locality for several days, but they had not recovered all of the ground lost by them. This engagement north of Soissons is the first notable fighting in the vicinity since last September, when the British army, which subsequently was transferred to Belgium, was successful in crossing the Aisne.

By a terrible counter attack under the eyes of Emperor William and led, it is reported, in person by Gen. Von Kluck, the Germans assailed the heights of Vregny to the northeast of Soissons and entirely cleared the plateau of the French forces, capturing 14 French officers and 1,130 men with four cannon, four machine guns and a searchlight.

The attack was made, according to the Berlin statement, in a pouring rain and sodden clay. Trench after trench was taken, says Berlin, the fighting continuing until after dark. The French finally were driven to the edge of the plateau in what the German war office calls "a brilliant feat under the very eyes of their uppermost war lord."

The German lines near Soissons are only 38 miles from the forts of Paris.

Between Crouy and Missy, along the Aisne the French were forced by the high waters of the Aisne, which between these points has broken from its banks, to withdraw from their positions on the north bank of the stream and establish themselves on the southern side.

The reason for their withdrawal, as given by the French war office, was the French commander's desire to protect his lines of communication, which the flood threatened to destroy. The French retain the bridge heads on the north bank of the stream.

The German claim of victory on the heights of Vregny is admitted in the French official statement issued in the afternoon. The communique simply says: "In front of Vregny we were obliged to yield."

But where the Germans claim gains on the Vregny plateau the French assert they were able to maintain their lines intact in the severe engagements localized in the region just to the north of Crouy, on the road leading from Soissons to Laon.

This concentration has been aided by floods along the Yser and Lys rivers. West of Ypres, the Belgian forces have been compelled to retreat because of inundations. The high water in this district prevents any effective offensive by the allies and the Germans believe the landwehr will be able to hold the present front, while the seasoned troops operate at Soissons and other points along the Aisne.

Before taking up the offensive along the Aisne, the Germans fortified their coast and interior positions to prevent any flanking drive by the allies. They mined the entrance to the harbor of Zeebrugge and planted land mines along the first line of dunes between Zeebrugge and the Zwyn.

The commander of the Germans in this region is General von Arnim, whose mother was an English woman.

A FEW SIDELIGHTS ON ITALY'S DISASTER

A 13-year-old apprentice boy was the first person to give the news of Avezzano to the outside world. He succeeded in getting back into the town a few moments after the first shock. He found a railroad employe and persuaded this man, with his help, to rig up a telegraph instrument in a freight car and connect it with a wire that was still intact. On the instrument, the railroad man, who is an operator, soon got Rome. The two together then sent the first news of the disaster.

NOT A GHOULISH ACT. REPORTED IN QUAKE ZONE.

Deputy Sipari, who was one of the first public officials to visit the scene of the quake in person, afterwards said:

"One feature of the disaster, from which a crumb of comfort can be derived, was the complete absence of ghoulish acts. Although the safes of three rich banks were lying unguarded in the streets of Avezzano for hours, while the town was completely isolated, not a single robbery was reported."

COFFINS CAST TO SURFACE, EXPOSING GRUESOME SIGHTS.

A refugee from Sora told the following story:

"Even the cemetery was affected. The convulsions of the ground had the effect of not only throwing monuments and tombstones to earth, but also of casting coffins to the surface. In many instances where time had decayed the casket's shell, the gruesome contents were exposed to view. According to information given me, 450 dead had been taken from the ruins at Sora up to the time I left."

RESCUED MAN HURRAHS FOR KING WHEN RESCUED.

King Victor Emmanuel, while walking with his aide past a pile of debris, heard a sound resembling a human voice. Soldiers were put to work at once and soon the torn body of a young man was brought out. Although on the point of collapse, as soon as he saw his majesty, the young man raised his hand to his head in a salute and cried "hurrah!"

The king was so overcome at this act of devotion that he wept, and turning to his military aide, said: "Isn't it heartbreaking that such brave fellows should die."

AVALANCHES HURLED DOWN SIDES OF THE MOUNTAINS.

From Courmayeur, Italy, through telescopes, an avalanche was seen falling from Mount Blanc. A party of Italian troops, who returned to Aosta, report they felt the shock and saw avalanches fall from Mount Rosa.

A message from Innesbruck states that in the Alps, near the Italian frontier, 27 soldiers were overwhelmed by an avalanche caused by the earthquake and that three of the men were seriously hurt.

WATER FILTRATION INTO FIERY MASS CAUSE OF EARTHQUAKE?

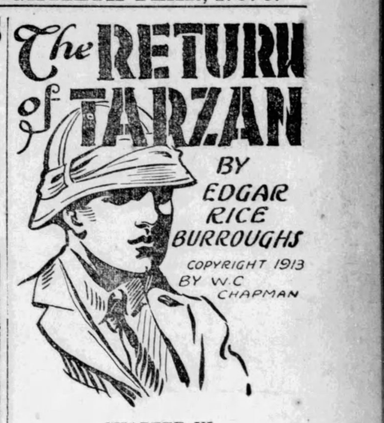
As to the cause of the disaster, the Petit Parisian correspondent quotes an eminent meteorologist as saying: "The most likely hypothesis is that continuous heavy rains resulted in filtrations which formed great bodies of steam by contact with incandescent matter.

"The hypothesis seems confirmed by the fact that the spring at San Giulano has almost doubled the volume of its flow since yesterday."

RIVERS RUN BLACK AS IF WATER CAME FROM MINE.

At Fuiggi, a well known spa near Rome, a curious phenomenon was observed. For two hours after the shock the rivers ran as black as the waters from a coal mine.

Near Salerno a section of a mountain called Montagnone, which was 3,000 feet long and 800 feet wide, split off and crashed into the valley below, blocking the River Arienna and leaving death and destruction in its wake.



The Return of Tarzan

BY EDGAR RICE BURROUGHS

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CHAPTER VI.

A DUEL.

D'Arnot was asleep when Tarzan entered their apartments after leaving Rokoff's. Tarzan did not disturb him, but the following morning he narrated the happenings of the previous evening, omitting not a single detail.

"What a fool I have been," he concluded. "De Coude and his wife were both my friends. How have I returned their friendship? Barely did I escape murdering the count. I have cast a stigma on the name of a good woman. It is very probable that I have broken up a happy home."

"Do you love Olga de Coude?" asked D'Arnot.

"Were I not positive that she does not love me I could not answer your question, Paul; but without disloyalty to her I tell you that I do not love her, nor does she love me. For an instant we were the victims of a sudden madness—it was not love—and it would have left us, unharmed, as suddenly as it had come upon us even though De Coude had not returned. As you know, I have had little experience of women. Olga de Coude is very beautiful; that, and the dim light and the seductive surrounding, and the appeal of the defenseless for protection, might have been resisted by a more civilized man, but my civilization is not even skin deep—it does not go deeper than my clothes.

"Paris is no place for me. I will but continue to stumble into more and more serious pitfalls. The man-made restrictions are irksome. I feel always that I am a prisoner. I cannot endure it, my friend, and so I think that I shall go back to my own jungle, and lead the life that God intended that I should lead when He put me there."

"Do not take it so to heart, Jean," responded D'Arnot. "You have acquitted yourself much better than most 'civilized men would have under similar circumstances. As to leaving Paris at this time, I rather think that Raoul de Coude may be expected to have something to say on that subject before long."

Nor was D'Arnot mistaken. A week later on Monsieur Flaubert was announced about 11 in the morning, as D'Arnot and Tarzan were breakfasting. Monsieur Flaubert was an impressively polite gentleman. With many low bows he delivered Monsieur le Count de Coude's challenge to Monsieur Tarzan. Would monsieur be so very kind as to arrange to have a friend meet Monsieur Flaubert at as early an hour as convenient that the details might be arranged to the mutual satisfaction of all concerned?

Certainly. Monsieur Tarzan would be delighted to place his interests unreservedly in the hands of his friend, Lieutenant D'Arnot. And so it was arranged that D'Arnot was to call on Monsieur Flaubert at two that afternoon, and the polite Monsieur Flaubert, with many bows, left them.

When they were again alone D'Arnot looked quizzically at Tarzan.

"Well?" he said.

"Now to my sins I must add murder, or else myself be killed," said Tarzan. "I am progressing rapidly in the ways of my civilized brothers."

"What weapons shall you select?" asked D'Arnot. "De Coude is accredited with being a master with the sword, and a splendid shot."

"I might then choose poisoned arrows at twenty paces, or spears at the same distance," laughed Tarzan. "Make it pistols, Paul."

"He will kill you, Jean."

"I have no doubt of it," replied Tarzan. "I must die some day."

"We had better make it swords," said D'Arnot. "He will be satisfied with wounding you, and there is less danger of a mortal wound."

"Pistols," said Tarzan, with finality.

D'Arnot tried to argue him out of it, but without avail, so pistols it was.

D'Arnot returned from his conference with Monsieur Flaubert shortly after four.

"It is all arranged," he said. "Everything is satisfactory. Tomorrow morning at daylight—there is a secluded spot on the road not far from Etamps. For some personal reason Monsieur Flaubert preferred it. I did not demur."

"Good!" was Tarzan's only comment. He did not refer to the matter

CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO.

No woman ever looked right with a dog in her arms.

It seems like ex-President Taft makes a speech ever so often jest t' show that he's still sore.

WEAK KIDNEYS OFTEN THE RESULT OF OVERWORK

On several occasions I have been unable to work and suffered severe pains in the back, due to my kidneys. I called on a doctor of Ripon, Wis., but received no relief.

I tried Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, which gave me instant relief. I was then able to resume work. Swamp-Root is the only relief I can get from kidney disease, which I am subject to in the spring of the year. I am writing this testimonial through my own free will, that sufferers of kidney and bladder diseases will know of the wonderful merits of Swamp-Root. I recommend Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root whenever I can, and always have a bottle of Swamp-Root in my home.

I purchased Swamp-Root of Mr. C. J. Burnside, Druggist, of 202 Main street, Ripon, Wis.

Very truly yours,
THOMAS J. LYNCH.
525 Newbury Street., Ripon, Wis.

I have read the above statement that Thomas J. Lynch bought Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root at my store and made oath the above statement is true in substance and fact.

E. J. Burnside.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 15th day of November, 1911.

F. A. Preston.

Letter to Dr. Kilmer & Co. Binghamton, N. Y.

Prove What Swamp-Root Will Do For You

Send ten cents to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., for a sample size bottle. It will convince anyone. You will also receive a booklet of valuable information, telling about the kidneys and bladder. When writing, be sure and mention the Toledo Weekly Blade. Regular fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles for sale at all drug stores.

The RETURN *of* TARZAN

CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.

again even indirectly. That night he wrote several letters before he retired. After sealing and addressing them he placed them all in an envelope addressed to D'Arnot. As he undressed D'Arnot heard him humming a music hall ditty.

The Frenchman swore under his breath. He was very unhappy, for he was positive that when the sun rose the next morning it would look down upon a dead Tarzan. It grated him to see Tarzan so unconcerned.

"This is a most uncivilized hour for people to kill each other," remarked the ape-man when he had been routed out of a comfortable bed in the blackness of the early morning hours. He had slept well, and so it seemed that his head had scarcely touched the pillow ere his man deferentially aroused him. His remark was addressed to D'Arnot, who stood fully dressed in the doorway of Tarzan's bedroom.

D'Arnot had scarcely slept at all during the night. He was nervous, and therefore inclined to be irritable.

"I presume you slept like a baby all night," he said.

Tarzan laughed. "From your tone, Paul, I infer that you rather harbor the fact against me. I could not help it really."

"No, Jean; it is not that," replied D'Arnot, himself smiling. "But you take the entire matter with such infernal indifference—it is exasperating. One would think that you were going out to shoot at a target, rather than to face one of the best shots in France."

Tarzan shrugged his shoulders. "I am going out to expiate a great wrong, Paul. A very necessary feature of the expiation is the marksmanship of my opponent. Wherefore, then, should I be dissatisfied. Have you not yourself told me that Count de Coude is a splendid marksman?"

You mean that you hope to be killed?" exclaimed D'Arnot, in horror.

"I cannot say that I hope to be; but you must admit that there is little reason to believe that I shall not be killed."

Had D'Arnot known the thing that was in the ape-man's mind—that had been in his mind almost from the first intimation that De Coude would call him to account on the field of honor—he would have been even more horrified than he was.

In silence they entered D'Arnot's great car, and in similar silence they sped over the dim road that leads to Etamps. Each man was occupied with his own thoughts. D'Arnot's were very mournful, for he was genuinely fond of Tarzan. The great friendship which had sprung up between these two men whose lives and training had been so widely different had but been strengthened by association, for they were both men to whom the same high ideals of manhood, of personal courage, and of honor appealed with equal force. They could understand one another, and each could be proud of the friendship of the other.

Tarzan of the Apes was wrapped in thoughts of the past; pleasant memories of the happier occasions of his lost jungle life. He recalled the countless boyhood hours that he had spent cross-legged upon the table in his dead father's cabin, his little brown body bent over one of the fascinating picture books from which, unaided, he had gleaned the secret of the printed language long before the sounds of human speech fell upon his ears. A smile of contentment softened his strong face as he thought of that day of days that he had had been alone with Jane Porter in the heart of his primeval forest.

Presently his reminiscences were broken in upon by the stopping of the car — they were at their destination. Tarzan's mind returned to the affairs of the moment. He knew that he was about to die, but there was no fear of death in him. To a denizen of the cruel jungle death is a commonplace. The first law of nature compels them to cling tenaciously to life—to fight for it; but it does not teach them to fear death.

D'Arnot and Tarzan were first upon the field of honor. A moment later De Coude, Monsieur Flaubert, and a third gentleman arrived. The last was introduced to D'Arnot and Tarzan; he was a physician.

D'Arnot and Monsieur Flaubert spoke together in whispers for a brief time. The Count de Coude and Tarzan stood apart at opposite sides of the field. Presently the seconds summoned them. D'Arnot and Monsieur Flaubert had examined both pistols. The two men who were to face each other a moment later stood silently, while Monsieur Flaubert recited the conditions they were to observe.

They were to stand back to back. At a signal from Monsieur Flaubert they were to walk in opposite directions, their pistols hanging by their sides. When each had proceeded ten paces D'Arnot was to give the final signal— then they were to turn and fire at will until one fell, or each had expended the three shots allowed.

While Monsieur Flaubert spoke Tarzan selected a cigarette from his case and lighted it. De Coude was the personification of coolness—was he not the best shot in France?

Presently Monsieur Flaubert nodded to D'Arnot, and each man placed his principal in position.

"Are you quite ready gentlemen?" asked Monsieur Flaubert.

"Quite," replied De Coude.

Tarzan nodded. Monsieur Flaubert gave the signal. He and D'Arnot stepped back a few paces to be out of the line of fire as the men paced slowly apart. Six! Seven! Eight! There were tears in D'Arnot's eyes. He loved Tarzan very much. Nine! Another pace, and the poor lieutenant gave the signal he so hated to give. To him it sounded the doom of his best friend.

Quickly De Coude wheeled and fired. Tarzan gave a little start. His pistol still dangled at his side. De Coude hesitated, as though waiting to see his antagonist crumple to the ground. The Frenchman was too experienced a marksman not to know that he had scored a hit. Still Tarzan made no move to raise his pistol. De Coupe fired once more, but the attitude of the ape-man—the utter indifference that was so apparent in every line of the nonchalant ease of his giant figure, and the even, unruffled puffing of his cigarette—had disconcerted the best marksman in France. This time Tarzan did not start, but again De Coude knew that he had hit.

Suddenly the explanation leaped to his mind—his antagonist was cooly taking these terrible chances in the hope that he would receive no staggering wound from any of De Coude's three shots. Then he would take his own time about shooting De Coude down deliberately, cooly, and in cold blood. A little shiver ran up the Frenchman's spine. It was fiendish—diabolical. What manner of creature was this that could stand complacently with two bullets in him, waiting for the third.

And so De Coude took careful aim this time, but his nerve was gone, and he made a clean miss. Not once hao Tarzan raised his pistol hand from where it hung beside his leg.

For a moment the two stood looking straight into each other's eyes. On Tarzan's face was a pathetic expression of disappointment. On De Coude's a rapidly growing expression of horror—yes, of terror.

He could endure it no longer.

"Mother of God! Monsieur—shoot!" he screamed.

But Tarzan did not raise his pistol. Instead, he advanced toward De Coude , and when D'Arnot and Monsieur Flaubert, misinterpreting his intention, would have rushed between them, he raised his left hand in a sign of remonstrance,

"Do not fear," he said to them, "I shall not harm him."

It was most unusual, but they halted. Tarzan advanced until he was quite close to De Coude.

"There must have been something wrong with monsieur's pistol," he said. "Or monsieur is unstrung, Take mine, monsieur, and try again," and Tarzan offered his pistol, butt, foremost to the astonished De Coude.

"Mon Dieu, monsieur!" cried the latter. "Are you mad?"

"No, my friend," replied the apeman; "but I deserve to die. It is the only way in which I may atone for the wrong I have done a very good woman. Take my pistol and do as I bid."

"It would be murder," repled De Coude. "But what wrong did you do my wife? She swore to me that——"

"I do not mean that," said Tarzan quickly. You saw all the wrong that passed between us. But that was enough to cast a shadow upon her name, and to ruin the happiness of a man against whom I had no enmity. The fault was all mine, and so I hoped to die for it this morning. I am disappointed that monsieur is not so wonderful a marksman as I had been led to believe."

"You say that the fault was all yours? asked De Coude eagerly.

"All mine, monsieur. Your wife is a very pure woman. She loves only you. The fault that you saw was all mine. The thing that brought me there was no fault of either the Countess de Coude or myself. Here is a paper which will quite positively demonstrate that." and Tarzan drew from his pocket the statement Rokoff had written and signed.

De Coude took it and read. D'Arnot and Monsieur Flaubert had drawn near. They were interested spectators of this strange ending of a strange duel. None spoke until De Coude had quite finished, then he looked up at Tarzan.

"You are a very brave and chivalrous gentleman," he said. "I thank God that I did not kill you."

De Coude was a Frenchman. Frenchmen are impulsive. He threw his arms about Tarzan and embraced him.. Monsieur Flaubert embraced D'Arnot. There was no one to embrace the doctor. So possibly it was pique which prompted him to interfere, and demand that he be permitted to dress Tarzan's wounds.

"This gentleman was hit once at least," he said. Possibly thrice."

"Twice," said Tarzan. "Once in the left shoulder, and again in the left side—both flesh wounds, I think." But the doctor insisted upon stretching him upon the sward, and tinkering with him until the wounds were cleansed and the flow of blood checked.

One result of the duel was that they all rode back to Paris together in D'Arnot's car, the best of friends. De Coude was so relieved to have had this double assurance of his wife's loyalty that he felt no rancor at all toward Tarzan. It is true that the latter had assumed much more of the fault than was rightly his, but if he lied a little he may be excused, for he lied in the service of a woman, and he lied like a gentleman.

The ape-man was confined to his bed for several days. He felt that it was foolish and unnecessary, but the doctor and D'Arnot took the matter so to heart that he gave in to please them, though it made him laugh to think of it.

"It is droll," he said to D'Arnot. "To lie abed because of a pin prick! Why, when Bolgani, the king gorilla, tore me almost to pieces, while I was still but a little boy, did I have a nice soft bed to lie on? No, only the damp, rotting vegetation of the jungle. Hidden beneath some friendly bush I lay for days and weeks with only Kala to nurse me—poor faithful Kala, who kept the insects from my wounds and warned off the beasts of prey.

"When I called for water she brought it to me in her own mouth—the only way she knew to carry it. There was no sterilized gauze, there was no antiseptic bandage—there was nothing that would have driven our dear doctor mad to have seen. Yet I recovered—recovered to lie in bed because of a tiny scratch that one of the jungle folk would scarce realize unless it were upon the end of his nose."

But the time was soon over, and before he realized it Tarzan found himself abroad again. Several times De Coude had called, and when he found that Tarzan was anxious for employment of some nature he promised to see what could be done to find a berth for him.

It was the first day that Tarzan was permitted to go out that he received a message from De Coude requesting him to call at the count's office that afternoon.

He found De Coude awaiting him with a very pleasant welcome, and a sincere congratulation that he was once more upon his feet. Neither had ever mentioned the duel or the cause of it since that morning upon the field of honor.

"I think that I have found just the thing for you, Monsieur Tarzan," said the count. "It is a position of much trust and responsibility, which also requires considerable physical courage and prowess. I cannot imagine a man better fitted than you, my dear Monsieur Tarzan, for this very position. It will necessitate travel, and later it may lead to a very much better post—possibly in the diplomatic service.

"At first, for a short time only, you will be a special agent in the service of the ministry of war. Come, I will take you to the gentleman who will be your chief. He can explain the duties better than I, and then you will be in a position to judge if you wish to accept or no."

De Coude himself escorted Tarzan to the office of General Rochere, the chief of the bureau to which Tarzan would be attached if he accepted the position. There the count left him, after a glowing description to the general of the many attributes possessed by the apeman which should fit him for the work of the service.

A half hour later Tarzan walked out of the office the possessor of the first position he had ever held. On the morrow he was to return for further instructions, though General Rochere had made it quite plain that Tarzan might prepare to leave Paris for an almost indefinite period, possibly on the morrow.

It was with feelings of the keenest elation that he hastened home to bear the good news to D'Arnot. At last he was to be of some value in the world. He was to earn money, and, best of all, to travel and see the world.

He could scarcely wait to get well inside D'Arnot's sitting room before he burst out with the glad tidings. D'Arnot was not so pleased.

"It seems to delight you to think that you are to leave Paris, and that we shall not see each other for months, perhaps. Tarzan, you are a most ungrateful beast!" and D'Arnot laughed.

"No, Paul; I am a little child. I have a new toy, and I am tickled to death."

And so it came that on the following day Tarzan left Paris en route for Marseilles and Oran.

To Be Continued.

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QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

The following questions are submitted to the readers for answer. We do this in the hope of getting results of actual and successful experiments, which will be the most valuable answers:

Will someone kindly give a remedy for hogs with the mange?—G., Belmont, Ohio.

I would like to know of a successful method of growing tomatoes for early market.—S., Heaters, W. Va.

I wish to communicate with some one who raises Newfoundland dogs.—T., Rodney, Mich.

B., Nashville, Ark., should have his cow tested for tuberculosis, as the symptoms indicate that that is the trouble.—C.

M., Doster Mich.—Feed two pounds of oil meal a day and have salt in easy reach at all times.—C.

F., Canonsburg, Mich. — Your chickens have roup. Kill and burn all infected birds and disinfect premises with a strong solution of crude carbolic acid and kerosene. Furnish clean quarters, good food, all they will eat, and pure water in clean vessels and to each pint of water add one teaspoonful of chloride of iron.—C.

Duck Raising.

Ducks are very easily raised, and will thrive in any climate with a dry shed for shelter.

They begin to lay early in spring, and the Runner ducks can be made to produce quite a number of winter eggs by feeding cooked vegetables, sprouted grain and meat scraps, either fresh or the commercially prepared, fed in a mash of ground grains or middlings or a mixture of both. Corn should be fed but once a day, and that in the evening. Duck eggs can be hatched under hens or in incubators. The newly hatched ducklings should not be fed until they are 48 to 60 hours old, but warm water should be given them to drink in a drinking fountain or a saucer in which an inverted cup has been placed so they will not get wet. First feed should consist of dry bread soaked in warm water and sprinkled with sand. Later give a mash of wheat middlings, cornmeal and meat scraps with a little salt if ducks have access to pond where they can get fish and tadpoles, but meat of some kind is necessary to promote rapid growth. It is best not to allow young ducks in water until they are three or four weeks old, and never allow them to run in wet grass until fully feathered. Water for drinking should be provided at all times. Green feed such as onion tops, lettuce, tender grass or clover can be cut fine and mixed with soft feed and will be eaten greedily. Grit and charcoal should be provided and a small amount of sulphur added to their feed occasionally is good. After they are fully matured if they have free range once a day is enough to feed them unless than are being forced to produce eggs. Indian Runner ducks can be made to lay at four months and will lay at five without forcing.

Those intended for market should be sold when from eight to twelve weeks old. If fed properly they should weigh from two to two and a half pounds at eight weeks, and four pounds at twelve weeks.

Ducks can be raised more cheaply where they have access to a river, pond or breek, but even a stony, worthless piece of ground can be made profitable by raising ducks, as they do not require expensive houses and are not susceptible to disease and are not bothered with lice.

Hens running with young ducks should be powdered well with some good, loose powder until ducks are old enough to go in water. A water bath for a duck is the same as a dust bath for a hen, but more effective when it comes to destroying lice.

One drake for six to eight ducks is about the right number. More than eight ducks will be apt to give a low fertility in the hatching eggs.—Mrs. Chas. Cross, Sextonville, Wis.

Handling Fall Plowed Ground.

We have done considerable plowing in the late fall and early winter for several years. We find that it is settled and in better condition to supply moisture and vigorously push the young plants than the ground plowed in the spring, especially that plowed a little late. Its settled condition, it is true, lends to its earlier exhaustion of soil moisture which is undesirable in a dry season, but we have learned that this may be largely conserved by carefully maintaining a proper soil or dust mulch. To relieve the usual rush of spring work is one of its main advantages.

When plowed in the fall, our hill ground, which is a heavy clay, gets very solid by spring. At first, we found it necessary to put on a lot of extra work to fit it properly for a suitable seed-bed at planting time. Later, however, we discovered that by being watchful in the spring we could find occasions when much less work would do the preparing. After the ground had thawed out to the depth of winter's freezing, yet early enough in the season that each night continued to freeze a considerable surface crust, we put a disc harrow at work on the hills shortly after a wet spell and before the ground had settled to its former solidity. The disc was worked back and forth across the hills so that the cutting was largely at an angle to the course it would follow in the regular tillage. The disc was given a considerable angle so as to cut and loosen the ground fairly deep. Between this operation and that of regular tillage the small nightly freezes loosened up the turned soil so that instead of being cloddy, as it otherwise would have been from being worked when wet, it worked up into a nice, loose seed-bed. It is evident that in our neighborhood, fall plowing is meeting with more favor each year.—P. G. C., in Successful Farming.

Preventing Injury to Grain.

Of the twelve or more species of beetles attacking stored grains, not more than half are commonly found at work in the farmer's bins. To these must be added the four or five moths that attack the ground grain. The presence of the moths is made known by the web that they spin.

Fresh grain should not be placed in bins with grain that is already infected. Before storing, the old grain should be removed and the floor, walls and ceiling thoroughly cleaned. If the rooms are badly infected they should be fumigated. Cleanliness is very important in preventing injury by these insects. Dirt, rubbish and refuse grain serve as breeding places for them.

The simplest, most effective and inexpensive remedy for all insects affecting stored grain is careful fumigation with carbon bisulphide.

The bins and buildings must be made as nearly air tight as possible in order that the vapor may remain in all parts of the building in full strength for the required length of time. If the vapor is to do its best work it must enter all cracks and crevices of the walls and floor. Doors and windows must be made so as to be easily opened on the outside. Everything should be ready, so that when the last vessel has been placed the room may be closed without delay.

The liquid should be placed in shallow pans on top of the highest part of the grain. In large bins it is advisable to place a part of the liquid directly on the grain. This may be done by sticking a tube down into the grain and pouring the carbon bisulphide through it.

The bins should be allowed to fumigate at least 24 hours. The best plan is to fumigato the bins on Sunday and leave them closed till Monday.

THE DAIRY

Scours.

Indigestion is the most troublesome disease of young calves. The digestive organs of a young calf are weak and are easily upset. Prevention here, as everywhere else, is the best.

There are two kinds of scours that affect young calves, white scours and common indigestion. White scours is caused by infection through the navel cord, and is sure death; no cure is known. Have a clean bed for the youngster and tie a strong white string tightly around the navel cord, and cut the cord off two inches below the string. This is a sure preventative, and so easily applied that everyone should use it. It is the only sure way to prevent white scours. A disinfectant should be applied after navel cord is severed.

Common scours or indigestion is caused by dirty stables, using dirty pails, overfeeding, feeding cold milk, irregular feeding or by feeding alfalfa or other highly nutritious hay to the calf whose digestive tract is not strong enough to properly digest it. The calf should be about 10 weeks old before it is fed alfalfa hay; it can stand it to eat clover hay younger than it can stand alfalfa.

The first signs of common scours is the foul odor in the calf pen. The careful feeder will notice it as soon as the case is six hours old. The first thing to do is to reduce the feed one-half; then gradually work the calf back to full feed again. This will cure most cases and if it does not the attendant can make up his mind that he is not observing the condition of his calves as closely as he should. No one has any business professing to attend to stock unless he looks for ailments every time he feeds an animal.

There are many remedies suggested for scours and all of them work with more or less success. One teaspoonful of dried blood added to a feed of milk and well stirred will usually prove very satisfactory. But what is the use of this when a little care in feeding would have avoided such a case anyhow? Dried blood acts as a tonic and many use it regularly for the feeding properties it contains.

Another remedy is the formalin treatment. Mix 15 ounces of distilled water with one-half ounce of formalin and add one teaspoonful of this mixture to each pint of milk fed. Begin at the first reduction of the calf's feed and continue each feed until the calf improves. These remedies will cure most cases if given as directed. The calves should not be allowed to get in such a condition and no careful attendant will allow it if he understands his business.

Weigh and Test Milk.

Every dairyman should endeavor to get the best possible line on his animals, and to do this the milk should be weighed from each animal at each milking and the pounds produced recorded on a chart kept for that purpose. To test the fat content of the milk from each animal, take small samples of the morning and evening milking, once a month, mix them together and test by the Babcock test. There have been many tests devised for ascertaining the fat content of milk, but the most practical one and the one in general use is that devised by Dr. Babcock.

A Babcock testing machine is indispensible for every dairyman owning a dozen or more animals. It is a centrifugal machine that produces accurate results in determining the percentage of fat in the milk or cream, and can be purchased complete for $10. The test is made by taking a measured sample of milk from the morning and evening milkings and mixing them thoroughly together. The sample is then placed in a test bottle and a certain amount of sulphuric acid is added. When several samples from different animals have been prepared in separate bottles they are placed in the machine and turned at a high speed for five minutes. The test bottles are then filled to the base of the neck with hot water and whirled around again for two minutes. The fat will then have formed and more hot water is added to bring it up to the scale. After another minute's whirling the fat content can be determined definitely by reading the scales in the upper and lower neck of the bottle. The test is so simple that any one can perform it with a little practice, while the work becomes play when one has more experience with the testing.

A good dairy animal should produce 240 pounds of butter-fat a year. If she produces a milk testing five per cent fat her production of milk must be 5,000 pounds. If the milk is four per cent fat it is equivalent to 6,000 pounds and if three per cent, to 8,000 pounds. If the cow is dry six weeks out of the year her daily average of butter-fat will be about three-fourths of a pound. If the herd can be made to average this amount daily it is an excellent record to maintain. There are herds that will average more than this, but they are few and far between.

The work of testing the dairy herd is most interesting and produces many surprises. Many of the finest appearing cattle will be found to be the poorest producers, while some of the animals thought to be scrubs will be worthy of a place in the constructed herd. No time should be lost in disposing of the unproductive cows. A market can readily be had for those in good condition, while the money received for their sale can be most wisely expended by purchasing a sire and two or more dams of a dairy breed. These new animals should not be purchased without first knowing their record of production.

BAD DREAMS
Caused By Coffee.

"I have been a coffee drinker, more or less, ever since I can remember, until a few months ago I became more and more nervous and irritable, and finally I could not sleep at night for I was horribly disturbed by dreams of all sorts and a species of distressing nightmare.

"Finally, after hearing the experience of numbers of friends who had quit coffee and were drinking Postum, and learning of the great benefits they had derived, I concluded coffee must be the cause of my trouble, so I got some Postum and had it made strictly according to directions.

"I was astonished at the flavour and taste. It entirely took the place of coffee, and to my very great satisfaction, I began to sleep peacefully and sweetly. My nerves improved, and I wish I could wean every man, woman and child from the unwholesome drug-drink—coffee.

"People do not really appreciate or realize what a powerful drug it is and what terrible effect it has on the human system. If they did, hardly a pound of coffee would be sold. I would never think of going back to coffee again. I would almost as soon think of putting my hand in a fire after I had once been burned. Yours for health."

Postum comes in two forms:

Regular Postum—must be well boiled. 15c and 25c packages.

Instant Postum—is a soluble powder. A teaspoonful dissolves quickly in a cup of hot water and, with cream and sugar, makes a delicious beverage **instantly.** 30c and 50c tins.

The cost per cup of both kinds is about the same.

"There's a Reason" for Postum.
—sold by Grocers.

THE GARDEN

Cauliflower Culture.

Many consider the culture of cauliflower the same as cabbage. In many respects it is similar, but it differs in a number of ways.

In many of the southern states the cauliflower plants are set out in autumn and they live through the winter and head up quite early in the spring. In the central or northern portion of the country, the plants are grown in early spring, and kept in hotbeds of only moderate heat, or in cold frames, and in either case should be given plenty of room and a free circulation of air to prevent the plants being too spindling or tender. For late or autumn cauliflower, the seed may be sown in May or early June.

Very rich earth and abundance of moisture are the two most important factors in the culture of cauliflower. Close proximity to lakes, streams, or the sea helps to insure a good crop, as the dews are so much heavier.

Frequent cultivation is very essential. In field culture it is best to plant four feet apart each way to permit cross cultivation. In the home garden the plants may be set as close as two feet each way, and with care the soil may be frequently stirred with the hoe.

The enemies of cauliflower are the same as of cabbage, and the remedies are the same. If the soil is rich and cultivation frequent, the plants will overcome any ordinary amount of insect attacks.

A solution of saltpetre, one teaspoonful to a gallon of water, is excellent for the worms, and will act as a tonic to the plant.

THE ORCHARD

Correct Setting of Trees.

One has but to become a fruit tree agent in order to realize what a very small percentage of the trees set out every spring survive, even through the first season. The nurserymen get the big end of the blame for these losses, when it is more often the fault of the party who sets out the trees.

Great care must be exercised in handling trees that are to be planted, or set out. The packing should not be removed from around them till one is ready to set them out or heel them in, as it takes but a very short time for exposure to sun and wind to ruin the roots. If for any reason the trees have been unpacked or the packing seems inefficient, the trees may be carefully removed and heeled in. This is accomplished by placing the trees on a slightly sloping spot, a shallow trench being dug for the roots. Place the trees in thin layers, covering them well above the roots with moist earth. A thin cloth or layer of straw over the branches for the first day will furnish protection from sudden exposure to the sun after the trees have been confined in the shade so long.

As soon as the trees are removed from the packing (or the ground if heeled in), they should be transferred to a vessel of water, to guard against the roots becoming dry during the process of setting out.

A common wash tub makes a very suitable vessel for this purpose, as it can be carried from place to place. Or a barrel can be arranged on a sled and hauled with a team, which affords much more room for trees. A sort of thin mud paste may be used in place of the water, and this is fine, as it not only dampens the roots well before being placed in the ground, but some of the mud will cling to them and be buried with them at the time of setting.

The holes into which trees are to be set should be of generous dimensions and put down to a good depth, to insure sufficient moisture and ample room for root development. The roots of the trees never should be bent or doubled up, but should lie straight their full length.

In placing the trees in the holes, the roots should be well pruned, especially all bruised or broken ones being removed. The tops of the trees also should be pruned back before being set, the head and root system being of practically the same proportions. Leave from four to six branches, six to twelve inches long, on apple, plum and pear. Prune peach back to the second bud.

The trees should be in the ground an inch or more above the point at which they grew in the nursery. Fill the hole about one-third or one-half full of fine soil; pack it in well around the tree; pour in from one to two gallons of water, depending on the state of the soil. When the water soaks into the soil (and not before), finish filling in around the tree. Press and smooth this last layer, to prevent the escape of moisture, but do not pack it.

It is important that the trees be closely watched during the first season after setting out.

Often some branch will begin to wither and die, and such should be removed as soon as noticed.

The soil usually settles a little around the trunks of the trees, and this space should be filled in, else great damage will be done by the exposure to sun and wind below the proper point.

A mulch of well-rotted straw or hay will prove highly beneficial if placed around the trees shortly after they are set out, as it will prevent the escape of moisture, keep down weeds, and act as a fertilizer in promoting rapid, thrifty growth.

San Jose Scale.

The San Jose scale has been written about, spoken about and studied about until it would seem that there is but little necessity of continuing this fight in words. But when one sees the gradual spread of the scale in sections where but little measures have been taken to fight it, they realize that too much preaching has not yet been done upon the subject. This insect is one that attacks practically all fruits everywhere. On badly infested limbs it appears as a grayish scurf, made up of hundreds of thousands of insects. The young individual scale is not larger than half the size of a pin head, round and black. Its dangerous nature is learned very soon after one has to contend with it. This one insect has cost the fruit growers of the United States millions of dollars, since thousands of acres of orchards in many states have been rendered treeless by it. The lime-sulphur spray is best for peaches and plums, while the soluble oil sprays are probably best for treating the apples, because the oil spreads better on the downy twigs of the apple.

The lime-sulphur spray is desirable for use on the peaches and plums, owing to its value for controlling brown rot. Spray just before growth begins in the late winter. Badly infested trees may be sprayed in the late fall and again in the early spring. When the apple trees are scaly, they should be given a winter spraying, either in February or very early in March, with lime-sulphur or the soluble oil. Then spray again with lime-sulphur (weaker strength) after bloom buds are exposed, but before they open. Spray again with a weak solution of lime-sulphur, and add two pounds of arsenate of lead to 50 gallons of the solution. This third spraying should be given immediately after the petals drop, and is regarded by most orchardists as the most important single spraying of the year.

Everyone intending to spray should provide themselves with a spraying calendar, which can be had from nearly any of the experiment stations. This calendar will tell them when to spray for certain insect or fungus enemies, and what solutions to use.

LIVE STOCK

Raising Feeders.

The habit of going to the city stock yard to buy feeders will no doubt grow less and less each year. The thinking man sees at once, when he begins to figure, that the man who raises the steer up until it becomes a feeder and then sells him is getting the largest portion of the profit and the least risk of loss.

Many men are raising their own feeders and many more are planning to do so as soon as possible. More ground is being sown to grass for pasture and more to alfalfa for winter feed. Beyond question this is the best method of handling the situation. The farmer can raise them and fatten them ready to go over the block in 18 months.

Next spring will no doubt be an excellent time to go to the city and select a car load of choice heifers. There you can get the desired color and select a herd looking nearly alike. Of course, by this method you can tell little or nothing of the breeding of these heifers, but by getting a good lot of choice heifers and a good bull to run with them you will soon be well fitted out to make some easy money out of the cattle business. Many times these heifers can be secured near home, but usually the price is higher than the choice limited, while at the yards there is hardly any limit to your choice.

As I am talking strictly of beef production and not dairying we will let the calves run with the cows and unless the cows give more milk than the calf can take no milking will be done. If the cows and calves are kept near home it is well to teach the calves to eat grain as early as possible. Feed them oats and shelled corn, mixed half and half, all they will eat night and morning. During slack pasture, feed clover or alfalfa hay in a low rack in connection with the grain.

During cold or chilly, damp weather it is a splendid plan to shed the calves at night, and during the day, too, if they are small.

The idea is to make constant growth from the time the calf is born until it goes to the block. Never let the calves lose their sleek condition. Do not let them lose an ounce of fat. You say they will gain it back but I say not that one. Like a lost coin you may earn another but never the lost one. Do not let a pound you have gained get away from you in loss. The idea is to keep the gain you have and put another pound on as soon as possible.

Feed a variety of feeds—alfalfa or clover hay, oats or wheat straw, oats and corn. Bed them well. Keep the chilly winds away. They will balance their own ration as their system demands if you will place a variety before them. By following this method you will have a splendid lot of beauties, a pleasure to own, a joy to feed. No man ever starved a dollar into an animal or made a dollar by withholding comform from stock.—J. W.

POULTRY

Drainage in Yard.

The poultry house and yards should be situated on soil that drains easily and naturally. A southern slope is the best location. A poultry yard situated on a slope not only dries off quickly after each rain, but the rain washes the ground clean, carrying away the accumulation of filth. Yards situated on level ground soon becomes polluted. Heavy rains, will, of course, dissolve the manure and carry much of it into the soil, but the impurities are still there, and the noxious odors of decaying manure are a constant menace to the health of fowls.

A yard situated on a southern slope gets the full benefit of the sun's rays and is much warmer in winter since the high ground to the north will serve as a protection from the cold north winds.

If the poultry house is situated on level, heavy ground that has no natural drainage, the only safe plan is to have double yards. These yards should be sowed in wheat or rye, and while the hens have the run of one yard the other is getting a new growth, and thus purifying itself, to an extent, at least.

Within a spoce of 10 or 15 feet of the house, and especially around the doors and entrances, it would be well to spread gravel and sand. The soil near the house and entrances becomes specially filthy during wet weather, and the sand and gravel will greatly facilitate drainage at these laces.

Easy Killing Method.

The old way of killing a fowl by chopping off its head has been abandoned for a better method. The dislocation (sometimes known as the English or Canadian) method has been adopted because it has everything to recommend it for our home use. Fowls disposed of on the market are sold alive. We find no need of dry picking, obtaining as good results when scalding is resorted to, with less time and discomfort.

The operation can be performed in two ways: The first and usual method is to grip the fowl firmly by the thighs with one hand; with the other grasp the fowl's head so that it lies in the palm of the hand, the base of the thumb pressing against the grove at the back of the head and juncture of the neck. Placing the third or middle finger under the beak gives a good hold when bending the head back during the pulling.

Keeping the fowl's back against the operator's body gives advantage in getting the proper angle. Bending the head back at an acute angle to the back of the neck, a resistance is felt, which is necessary to complete the operation properly; pulling steadily across the knee, the neck is broken, which dislocates the head from the body; and further stretching of the neck severs all connections, except the skin, and completes the operation. The thumb in the groove at the base of the skull acts as a block over which the neck is pulled when the proper angle of the head is obtained, and is necessary for ease of operation.

Care must be taken to grip the head only; if a portion of the neck is grasped, it will be impossible to properly perform the operation. Further stretching of the neck after being broken or dislocated forms a pocket into which the blood collects when the fowl is suspended by its feet, which should be done to obtain good bleeding.

Peach and Apple Trees 2c and Up

Plum, Pear, Cherry, Strawberry, etc. Catalog Free. Tenn. Nursery Co., Box 40, Cleveland, Tenn.

COILED SPRING FENCE

EVERY READER OF THIS PAPER should send for our Free Catalog of Farm, Poultry and Lawn Fence. Many big values are offered. Sold direct to the Farmer saving you the Dealer's Profit.

14 CENTS A ROD UP.

Lawn Fence 6c. a foot. Barbed Wire $1.45 per 80-rod Spool.

Coiled Spring Fence Co.
Box 216 Winchester, Indiana.

PAYS $20 FOR COW'S COUGH

And Man Who Bought Animal Pays $40 and Has Nothing.

Eveleth (Minn.) Dispatch to the Minneapolis Tribune.

This is the story of a cow that had a cough and a man who wouldn't "cough up." It took two lawyers to explain the intricacies of the case to Judge Edward Mailan and a jury in the municipal court. Herman Larson sued George Aho for $60 which, he alleged, was the balance due on a cow Larson sold to the defendant. Aho pleaded that he had paid Larson $20, and that the cow was dead; that she had a bad cold the day he bought her; that the cold proved to be pneumonia, and the cow coughed herself to death. The jury split the difference and gave Larson a verdict for $20.

Easier to Own Engines Now

One of the most notable things in the kerosene and gasoline engine business is the New Sales plan adopted by Ed. H. Witte, of the Witte Iron Works Co., 2614 Oakland Ave., Kansas City, Mo. He now sells Direct from Factory to user, and has arranged for easy payments, so a WITTE engine can earn its own cost while the user is paying for it. For 27 years Mr. Witte has done nothing but build WITTE engines. His catalogs and circulars, together with the prices he makes, show he is a master at his business. The Witte factory is one of three of the first gasoline engine factories in America, and is now the oldest and largest exclusive engine business, selling only direct to the user. Mr. Witte has just brought out a very handsome catalog in 3-color printing, the title of which is "How to Judge Engines." The text matter, with the rich illustrations, shows in a convincing manner that a WITTE engine, using either kerosene, gasoline, gas, naphtha or distillate, is a competent "hand" suitable for any work that can be harnessed to a belt. The striking part of this showing is the really low prices that can be made on all sizes of these engines, from 2 to 22 horsepower, stationary, portable, skidded or sawrig styles. These factory prices mean a saving to purchaser of anywhere from $25.00 to $250.00, according to the size and style of engine selected—a 6-horsepower stationary engine, for instance, selling at $97.75 for the complete outfit, all ready to run as soon as unloaded at destination. The 60 days' free trial plan is also explained, in connection with the liberal 5-year guaranty, which Mr. Witte makes very definite and broad. Your name and address, sent to Mr. Witte at his address, as given above

MEXICAN BORDER NEUTRAL

Warring Chiefs Sign Order Affecting United States.

Washington, Jan. 13.—Secretary Garrison received yesterday a telegram from Brig. Gen. Hugh L. Scott announcing the agreement between Gen. Calles, commanding the Carranza troops at Naco, Sonora, and Gov. Maytorena, commanding the Villa force, for neutralizing the American border, was signed by both commanding officers Monday afternoon.

Monterey has been evacuated by practically all the Carranza troops, who have gone to Matamoras, the state department learns.

Zapata is evacuating Mexico City in the face of two Carranza columns advancing under Generals Obregon and Sanchez from east and southeast. Obregon has taken San Martin, 30 miles from Mexico City; General Herrera has relieved Monterey, which was under attack by the Villa forces; General Gonzales has taken Vallez, near Tampico, and a Carranza force has taken Victoria from the Villistas.

General Angeles, the Villa commander, is being driven back toward Torreon and Herrera and Villareal are planning to join the Carranza forces and retake Saltillo.

"BOBS" LEFT $385,000

London, Jan. 16.—Field Marshal Lord Roberts, who died in France November 14, of last year, left an estate of $385,000, all of which goes to his widow and daughters.

HOW TO HEAL SKIN-DISEASES

A Baltimore doctor suggests this simple, but reliable and inexpensive, home treatment for people suffering with eczema, ringworm, rashes and similar itching, burning skin troubles.

At any reliable druggist's get a jar of resinol ointment and a cake of resinol soap. These will not cost a bit more than seventy-five cents. With the resinol soap and warm water bathe the affected parts thoroughly, until they are free from crusts and the skin is softened. Dry very gently, spread on a thin layer of the resinol ointment, and cover with a light bandage—if necessary to protect the clothing. This should be done twice a day. Usually the distressing itching and burning stop with the first treatment, and the skin soon becomes clear and healthy again.

FIVE NATIONS IN PANAMA PARADE

Few Foreign Nations Will Participate in Official Opening in March.

Washington, Jan. 15.—Secretary Daniels of the navy has announced the program for the visit of the international fleet to the Panama canal for the official opening of the great channel.

Besides the great American battleship fleet vessels representing at least four foreign nations will take part. They are Argentina, Cuba, Portugal and Spain.

The rendezvous of the fleets at Hampton Roads will be abandoned and the ships will gather at Cristobal at the Atlantic end of the canal instead.

Schedule of Canal Moves.

"The schedule of movements from Guantanamo, Feb. 25, is in general as follows, subject to such changes as may be necessary:

"Feb. 26. Vestal, Yankton, Solace and tugs arrive at Colon; proceed to Gatun Lake, coal, and proceed to Panama.

"Feb. 28. Fleet flagships, first and second divisions, arrive at Colon; proceed to Gatun Lake, coal thence to Panama arriving March 2-3.

"March 3. Third and fourth divisions arrive Colon and follow first and second divisions through canal, arriving Panama March 5-6.

"March 4-8. Foreign men-of-war arrive Colon and pass through canal, coaling at Gatun Lake from colliers.

"March 5: President leaves Hampton Roads on New York; Texas as escort.

"March 8. Celtic arrives Colon; coal at Gatun Lake, and arrives Panama March 10.

"March 10. New York and Texas arrive Colon; proceed to Gatun Lake; coal, oil and go to Panama. (President transfers to the Oregon and goes through the canal.)

"March 10-12. Functions in canal zone and at Panama.

"March 13. The President, on the New York, accompanied by the Texas and one division of destroyers, steams through the fleet and proceeds to San Diego. The fleet, flotilla, and train steam to San Francisco. Foreign vessels proceed independently.

"March 24. The President, New York, Texas, one division of destroyers, and the Pacific fleet will arrive at San Francisco. The President steams through the fleet.

"Besides the 21 battleships of the Atlantic all vessels of the Atlantic torpedo boat flotilla, including the Birmingham, Dixie, and Arethusa will accompany the fleet to San Francisco. The reserve torpedo flotilla, Atlantic fleet, will not proceed to San Francisco. The auxiliaries accompanying the battleship fleet will be the Vestal, Celtic, Yankton, Solace, Sonoma, Ontario, Patapsco, Patuxent, and the colliers Cyclops, Orion, Neptune, Jupiter and Vulcan."

EPILEPSY CONQUERED?

Eminent Physician Said to Have Found a Permanent Cure.

NEW YORK, Jan. 18.—Advices from abroad state that the eminent Dr. W. L. Grey-Heaton of London has recently compounded a formula that is claimed to produce truly remarkable results in the treatment of epilepsy and other diseases of nervous origin. Many patients claim to be entirely cured. Any one suffering from this disease should at once write to the Grey-Heaton American Laboratory, 114 East 19th St., Dept. 6, New York, who are distributing a supply absolutely free to sufferers in this country who apply.—Advt.

WAR LAWS RULE IN MEXICO CITY

Military Authorities Execute Several Leaders in Wholesale Disorders.

Washington, Jan. 18.—Mexico City is under martial law today. The populace is almost panic-stricken. All business houses have been closed, and the military authorities in quelling riots precipitated by the sudden departure of Gutierrez, the deposed provisional president, have executed several leaders in disorders and made wholesale arrests.

American Consul Silliman at Mexico City, today reported these facts to the state department. He stated the convention, after a stormy session, formally deposed Gutierrez and assumed control of the government, naming General Roque Gonzales Garza as chief executive.

Gutierrez Takes 5,000 Men.

Silliman also stated that Gutierrez, with three members of his cabinet and about 5,000 troops, fled from the capital yesterday, and that their destination had not been ascertained.

Mounted police are patrolling the capital, and General Palafox, the newly appointed military governor of the district, has announced that severe punishment would be meted out to disturbers of the peace.

Assurance were given Silliman by Garza that sufficient troops are available for the preservation of order. The authorities do not anticipate an attack upon the city. Silliman declared, however, that great anxiety prevails among the people.

Villa On the Way.

"I must admit that the situation is very much mixed," said Secretary Bryan. "It is not easy to predict the outcome. The tense situation in the capital may soon be relieved as we have word that General Villa is now on his way to Mexico City to endeavor to adjust matters."

CITY FINED FOR OBEYING

Germans Demand $2,500,000 From Courtrai, Belgium.

Washington, Jan. 15.—The Belgian legation here issued the following statement tonight:

"According to a cable received by the Belgian legation today, the city of Courtrai (Belgium) has been fined 10,000,000 marks (about $2,500,000) by Germany, not for disobedience but for obeying the orders of German commanders.

"Two German officers, Commander Maxeman and Commander Pschors, arrived at Courtrai and ordered the municipal authorities to have all arms deposited in the Tower of Broel, under threat of a heavy penalty. In compliance with the instructions, all arms were deposited in the place named. Then there arrived a new German commander, Commandant Von Kneesebeck, who goes to the Tower of Broel, sees the arms in the place where the other German commanders had ordered them put, and fines the city of Courtrai 10,000,000 marks, under pretext that it is a clandestine deposit of arms, in spite of the fact that the orders of his predecessors to place the arms in the Tower of Broel were well known to everybody, and were even placarded on the walls of Courtrai."

TURK FLEET QUITS BLACK SEA AFTER DEFEAT BY RUSS

London, Jan. 16.—An Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Athens states that the entire Turkish fleet has left the Black Sea. Its destination is not stated.

The French department of marine today gave out an official statement which said:

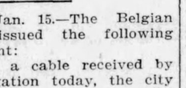
"The Russian fleet in the Black sea has fired upon the Turkish cruisers Breslau and Hamidieh, causing them severe damage.

"The Russian fleet then proceeded along the coast to the Bays of Sinope, Trebizond and Platane and set fire to and destroyed a large number of the enemy's merchant ships.

"It also bombarded the port of Hopa."

RING AND BRACELET GIVEN

Sell 6 boxes **Rosebud Salve** at 25c a box; great remedy for burns, sores, eczema, piles, catarrh, corns, bunions, etc., return the $1.50 and we will promptly send this gold shell wedding ring & new style gold laid bracelet, warranted, or choice from large catalog. **SendNoMoney**, we trust you. **ROSEBUD PERFUME CO.** Box 71, Woodsboro, Md.



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$10.00 buys from us one 40-pound feather bed; 1 pair 6-pound feather pillows, all new feathers, best grade ticking; pair full size blankets; 1 full size comfort; 2 pairs lace curtains and 1 pair lace pillow shams, all shipped for only $10.00. Biggest bargain ever offered. Safe delivery and satisfaction guaranteed. Mail money order today or write for full particulars. CAROLINA BEDDING CO., Dept. 1531, Greensboro, N. C.

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New, clean, odorless, sanitary and dustless feathers. Best Ticking. 6 pound pillows $1.00 per pair. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for FREE catalog and our wonderful SPECIAL OFFER. AGENTS WANTED.

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SONG POEMS WANTED for publication. You may write a big song hit! Experience unnecessary. Publication guaranteed if acceptable. Send us your verses or melodies today. Write for free valuable booklet. **MARKS-GOLDSMITH CO., Dept. 145, Washington, D. C.**

EVERY WOMAN HER OWN DRESSMAKER

We publish a quarterly Fashion Magazine, called EVERY WOMAN HER OWN DRESSMAKER, which illustrates 200 practical styles for ladies, misses and children.

We will send the latest issue of this book for 2c, postage prepaid, if ordered at the same time that a pattern is ordered.

BLADE PATTERNS LATEST FASHIONS

The Blade will supply its readers with patterns of these designs at the rate of 10 cents for each pattern. The patterns are perfect fitting. All seams allowed. Full directions for making. In ordering give size, number, age, etc.

Address: Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

7018—Ladies' Skirt.

This model is of circular cut and may be made in one piece or in two. It fits neatly around the body and ripples at the lower edge. Raised or regulation waistline may be used and a belt, sash or wide girdle as finish. Corduroy, velveteen, serge, cheviot and other woolens are appropriate for this skirt.

The pattern is cut in sizes 22 to 32 inches, waist measure.

7019—Ladies' Dressing Sacque and Cap.

This simple garment is quite short in front tapering downward in the back. The open neck is trimmed with a wide collar and the loose sleeves are open at the lower edge. Crepe de chine, cashmere albatross and satin are used for these garments, which may be hand scalloped on the edges. The cap may be of silk, net or lace with wired border.

The pattern is cut in sizes 34 to 44 inches bust measure.

7023—Misses' Dress.

Made with a loose blouse, this waist may have the neck high in military style, or low, with a wide collar and ties. The sleeves are long and are of bishop shape. The skirt has a deep yoke, fitted by side seams and below this the straight lower portion is pleated all around. Serge, cheviot and similar light-weight woolen fabrics are used for dresses of this kind. The pattern is cut in sizes 14, 16, 18 and 20 years.

7021.—Ladies' Dress.

A charming style for soft fabrics made with sleeves and yoke in 1 piece and with the lower portion of the blouse gathered where it joins the yoke. The two-piece circular skirt is attached to a yoke at the sides and in the back, while the front remains plain. One material or two may be used in making this dress.

The pattern is cut in sizes 34 to 44 inches bust measure.

7034—Girls' Dress.

This pretty frock is made with an underwaist, of which the sleeves are a part. The skirt is separate and has three gores and the overblouse also separate, fastening on the shoulder. Two materials are always effective in these styles and plaids, stripes and contrasting colors may be combined with plain serge. The pattern is cut in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.

7037.—Girls' Coat.

A practical model with waist and skirt sections separate. The upper or body portion is plain in both front and back and may have an open neck with collar and revers or a closed neck with small turnover collar. The sleeves are full and gathered into a deep cuff. The skirt is in two pieces and is of circular cut.

Broadcloth, cheviot, tweed, corduroy and the like are used for these coats.

The pattern is cut in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.

7026—Ladies' Dress.

This house dress can be developed in striped or plain gingham. It closes at the front and can be made with either the long or short sleeves. The drop shoulder is used. The pattern (7026) is cut in sizes 34 to 44 inches, bust measure.

7029.—Ladies' Guimpes.

Absolutely necessary with the present styles of dress these guimpes may be made of net, lace, satin, fine lawn or batiste and the like. Sometimes the collar only need be of fine material and the balance of the guimpe of lining. The high neck style is excellent in satin.

The pattern is cut in sizes small, medium and large.

Great Singer Too Ill to Continue Her Tour

Chicago, Jan. 18.—Remaining dates of her concert tour were canceled by Mme. Ernestine Schumann-Heink, who is seriously ill at her home here with bronchial pneumonia. Physicians said she would be obliged to rest for many weeks before again attempting to sing.

LODGE DEPLORES WEAK DEFENSES

Massachusetts Senator Declares U. S. Equipment Is Inadequate.

Washington, Jan. 15.—"Our means of self-defense are either woefully inadequate or wholly lacking," declared Senator Lodge of Massachusetts in a speech in the senate today, urging the addition of 25,000 men to the army and the strengthening of the navy. He would build scout cruisers, torpedo boats and battleships.

The senator quoted figures to show the regular army "is not much more than twice the size of the police force of the city of New York," and said:

"Surely it is not necessary to do more than repeat these figures to show the utter inadequacy of our regular army. The reserves which we have of soldiers who have served in the army, and who are liable to be called back to the colors, amount to 16 men. In other words, we have no reserves with which rapidly to enlarge the army if we were attacked.

"We are also short of officers, and the instruction of the organized militia suffers woefully from the lack of officers available for that service.

"Yet we are doing nothing toward increasing our supply of officers, although we have the best military academy in the world ready to give instruction to any number of officers that we may need."

The worst naval deficiency just now is in scout cruisers, he said, and added:

"We have only three scout cruisers, I believe, to protect and give warning of the approach of a hostile fleet for 6,000 miles of coast on the Atlantic and Pacific."

The lack of aeroplanes and airmen in the army also is "deplorable," the senator said.

CAN CALL OUT NAVAL GUARD

Supreme Court Rules on Power of War Secretary.

Washington, Jan. 18.—The secretary of war has power to call the Ohio naval militia into the federal service. That point was decided Monday by the United States supreme court when it upheld the dismissal by the federal district court for northern Ohio of the naval guards' petition for an injunction against the adjutant general from acting on the call of the secretary of war.

The case was brought to test the authority of the secretary of war in time of peace and to prevent the secretary from calling out the naval militia before they muster into the federal army. It also involved the regiments and the organizations as they existed at that time.

The suit was brought in view of the possibility of war with Mexico.

ASKS FOR 17 SUBMARINES

Naval Appropriation Bill Carries $148,580,786.

Washington, Jan. 16.—Calling attention to the effectiveness of submarines in the European war and recommending that 17 of such craft be built, the naval appropriation bill, carrying a total of $148,580,786.88, including $9,700,000 to carry on the construction of the dreadnaughts to replace the Idaho and Mississippi, which were sold last year, was reported to the house today.

The naval affairs committee also recommended an appropriation of $1,000,000 for aeroplanes.

It recommended a two-battleship program, saying "the submarine has been effective in the defense of harbor and coast, but it has not been able to control the sea as the superior battleship fleet has done."

GOETHALS TO BE GENERAL

War Secretary Gives Plan to Promote Canal Builder.

Washington, Jan. 14.—Secretary Garrison announced yesterday war department had decided in favor of promotion as a reward to Colonel George W. Goethals and other officers intimately identified with construction of the Panama canal. It would make Colonel Goethals a major general of the line.

CANADA LEADS AS R. R. BUILDER NOW

Dominion Takes Supremacy in New Mileage Away From Uncle Sam.

Chicago, Jan. 16.—For the first time in the history of railroading in the United States, some other country has exceeded this country in the mileage of new railroad built during the year. That is shown in statistics compiled by the Railway Age Gazette and published in its annual review issue.

This condition was nearly approached in 1913, when the railways of Canada built almost as many miles as were built in this country. In 1914 the total mileage of new railroad constructed in the United States was 1,631, compared with 3,071 in 1913, while the Canadian roads built 1,978 miles, compared with 3,010 in 1913. Not only is the total for the United States only about half that for the year before, but it is the lowest for any year since 1895, and only about 25 per cent of that for 1902, the high record year. In addition to the new line built, there was constructed 565 miles of new second track and 10 miles of third track. In 1913 1,263 miles of second track were built.

Fence Companies Build Track.

The new mileage in the United States was built by 165 companies, compared with 238 companies building in 1914. No new mileage was reported from Mexico. While in previous years the greatest mileage of new line has been built in the west, in 1914 the state of Florida heads the list with 220 miles. The other states with over 100 miles of new line are Washington, Idaho and California. At the close of the year 1,015 miles of new first track was under construction and uncompleted. The total for 1913 was 1,522 miles.

After new mileage built, one of the best indications of the progress of the railways during a year is the extent to which they have added to their equipment, and the Railway Age Gazette has compiled statistics showing the number of freight and passenger cars and locomotives ordered from the manufacturers during the year, and also those built during the year. This latter figure is likely to reflect the conditions existing in the previous year, when much of the equipment actually built during 1914 was ordered.

	1914.	1913.
Freight cars ordered..	80,264	146,732
Passenger cars ordered	2,002	3,179
Locomotives ordered...	1,265	3,467
Freight cars built.....	104,541	207,681
Passenger cars built...	2,891	3,296
Locomotives built.....	2,235	5,332

Equipment Orders Light.

The number of cars ordered is lower than for any year since 1901, except 1908, when only 62,669 freight cars and 1,319 passenger cars were ordered. The number of locomotives ordered was also less than for any year since 1908.

On December 31, 1914, according to the compilation, 21,048 miles of road, with a total funded debt of $830,728,790 and a total capital stock of $434,599,738, were in the hands of receivers. In no year since 1896 has there been so great a mileage in the hands of receivers.

To obtain an indication of the amount of unemployment that has resulted from unsatisfactory condition of the railroad business, with its consequent effects on the railroad supply business, which has been one of the chief causes of the general business depression, the Railway Age Gazette has obtained statements from the railroads entering Chicago showing the number of men in their employment on August 1 and June 30, 1914, as compared with the number employed on those dates in 1913. It also asked the members of the Railway Business Association, including the principal companies throughout the country that make and sell materials, equipment and supplies to railroads, for the number of men in their employment on August 1, 1914, as compared with the number employed under normal conditions. The date of August 1 was selected because the European war began on that date and the figures as of that date exclude effects attributable to the war. A compilation of the information furnished shows the following:

For Twenty Railroads.

Employed June 30 1913.....	879,462
Employed June 30, 1914.....	809,929
Reduction	69,563
Per cent reduction, 7.9.	
Employed August 1, 1913.....	855,761
Employed August 1, 1914.....	764,827
Reduction	90,934
Per cent reduction, 10.8.	

Supply Companies.

78 companies employ normally.	251,795
Employed August 1, 1914.....	153,537
Reduction	98,258
Per cent reduction, 39.1.	
*34 companies employ normally.	89,644
Employed in December, 1914...	32,266
Reduction	57,378
Per cent reduction, 64.	

Twenty-four companies reported reductions in force, in wages or in time without giving figures.

Thirty-two companies reported no reduction in force.

Two companies reported increases in force.

Twenty-eight companies also working part time.

*Including 18 companies that reported both for August 1 and December.

Cause of Reductions.

As total operating revenues of the railroads of the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914, showed a reduction of only 3.4 per cent per mile, as compared with the previous year, indicating that general business was not far below normal, while their operating income was reduced 15.7 per cent, the reductions in forces made by the railroads and the railway supply companies manifestly have resulted from conditions affecting the railroad business that did not exist in the general business situation. This is further supported by the fact that of 32 supply companies that advised they had made no reductions in force, 22 are only partially dependent on railroads for business.

By applying the percentage of reduction shown by the railroads entering Chicago as of August 1 to the total number of employes reported by the interstate commerce commission for June 30, 1913, which was 1,815,239, it may be conservatively estimated that over 192,000 railroad employes were laid off during the year ending August 1, 1914.

On January 1, 1915, the total mileage of railroad in the United States operated under the block signal system is 88,128 miles, an increase of 343 miles over 1913. The mileage operated by automatic block signals is 29,689, as compared with 26,123 reported for 1913, an increase of over 3,000 miles, as compared with 3,827 miles increase in 1913 over 1912.

WASHINGTON TO REMAIN WET

Washington, Jan. 18.—The fight to include prohibition as a rider in the District of Columbia appropriation bill, ended today when the senate, by a vote of 38 to 40, refused to adopt Senator Sheppard's motion to suspend the rules and include the amendment.

A two-thirds majority was necessary to carry the motion.

PARROT & CO

BY HAROLD MAC GRATH

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CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE.

and deeds. And he was something like the pariah dog; spoken kindly to, it attached itself immediately and enduringly.

He struck the cutty against his boot heel. Why not? It would be only for two days. At Rangoon their paths would separate; he would never see her again. He got up. He would go to her at once and apologize abjectly. And thus he surrendered to the very devil he had but a moment gone so vigorously discountenanced.

He found her asleep in her chair. The devil which had brought him to her side was thrust back. Why, she was nothing more than a beautiful child! A great yearning to brother her came into his heart. He did not disturb her, but waited until five, that grave and sober hour, when kings and clerks stop work for on logical reason whatever—tea. She opened her eyes and saw him watching her. He rose quickly.

"May I get you some tea?"

"Thank you."

And so the gulf was bridged. When he returned he set the cup and plate of cakes on the arm of her chair.

"I was very rude a little while ago. Will you accept my apologies?"

"On condition that you will never take your playthings and go home."

He laughed engagingly. "You've hit it squarely. It was the act of a petulant child."

"It did not sound exactly like a man who had stoked six months from Singapore to the Andaman Islands. But there is one thing I must understand before this acquaintance continues. You said, 'Who knows what manner I am?' Have you ever done anything that would conscientiously forbid you to speak to a young unmarried woman?"

Take care of herself? He rather believed she could. The bluntness of her question dissipated any doubt that remained.

"No. I haven't been that kind of a man," simply. "I could look into my mother's eyes without any sense of shame, if that is what you mean."

"That is all I care to know. Your mother is living?"

"Yes. But I haven't seen her in ten years." His mother! His brows met in a frown. His proud, beautiful mother!

Elsa saw the frown, and realized that she had approached delicate ground. She stirred her tea and sipped it slowly.

"There has been a deal of chatter about shifty untrustworthy eyes," he said. "The greatest liars I have ever know could look St. Peter straight and serenely in the eye. It's a matter of steady nerves, nothing more. Somebody says that so and so is a fact, and we go on believing it for years, until some one who is not a person but an individual explodes it."

"I agree with you. But there is something we rely upon far more than either eyes or ears, instinct. It is that attribute of the animal which civilization has not yet successfully dulled. Women rely upon that more readily than men."

"And make more mistakes," with a cynicism he could not conceal.

She had no ready counter for this. "Do you go home from Rangoon, now that you have made your fortune?"

"No. I am going to Singapore. I shall make my plans there."

Singapore. Elsa stirred uneasily. It would be like having a ghost at her side. She wanted to tell him what had really drawn her interest. But it seemed to her that the moment to do so had passed.

"Vultures! How I detest them!" She pointed toward a sand bar upon which stood several of these abominable birds and an adjutant, solemn and aloof. "At Lucknow they were red headed. I do not recollect seeing one of them fly. But I admire the kites; they look so much like our eagles."

"And thus again the eye misleads us. There is nothing that flies so rapacious as the kite."

Little by little she drew from him a sketch here, a phase there. She was given glimpses into the life of the east such as no book or guide had ever given; and the boat was circling toward the landing at Prome before they became aware of the time.

Warrington rushed ashore to find the dry goods shop. His social redemption was on the way, if vanity went for anything. It was stirring and tingling with life again. With the money advanced by the purser he bought shirts and collars and ties; and as he possessed no watch, returned barely in time to dress for dinner. He was not at all disturbed to learn that the inquisitive German, the colonel and his fidgety charges, had decided to proceed to Rangoon by rail. Indeed, there was a bit of exultation in his manner as he observed the vacant chairs. Paradise for two whole days. And he proposed to make the most of it. Now, his mind was as clear of evil as a forest spring. He simply wanted to play; wanted to give rein to the lighter emotions so long pent up in his lonely heart.

The purser, used to these sudden changes and desertions in his passenger lists, gave the situation no thought. But Elsa saw a mild danger, all the more alluring because it hung nebulously. For years she had walked in conformity with the cramped and puerile laws that gavern society. She had obeyed most of them from habit, others from necessity. What harm could there be in having a little fling? He was so amazingly like outwardly, so astonishing unlike inwardly, that the situation held for her a subtle fascination against which she was in nowise inclined to fight. What had nature in mind when she produced two men exactly alike in appearance but in reality as far apart as the poles? Would it be worth while to find out? She was not wholly ignorant of her power. She could bend the man if she tried. Should she try?

They were like two children, setting out to play a game with fire.

She thought of Arthur. Had he gone the length of his thirty-five years without his peccadillos? Scarcely. She understood the general run of men well enough to accept this fact. Whomever she married she was never going to worry him with questions regarding his bachelor life. Nor did she propose to be questioned about her own past. Besides, she hadn't married Arthur yet; she had only promised to. And such promises were sometimes sensibly broken. There ran through her a fine vein of mercilessness, but it was without cruelty, it was leavened with both log'c and justice. When the time came she would name the day to Arthur, or she would with equal frankness announce that she would not marry him at all. These thoughts flashed through her mind, disconnectedly, while she talked and laughed.

It never occurred to her to have Martha moved up from the foot of the table. Once or twice she stole a glance at the woman who had in the olden days dangled her on her knees. The glance was a mixture of guilt and mischief, like a child's. But the glance had not the power to attract Martha's eyes. Martha felt the glances as surely as if she had lifted her eyes to meet them. She held her peace. She had not been brought along as Elsa's guardian. Elsa was not self-willed but strong willed, and Martha realized that any interference would result in estrangement. The extraordinary resemblance would naturally appeal to Elsa, with what results she could only imagine. Later she asked Elsa if she had told Warrington of the remarkable resemblance.

"Mercy, no! And what is more, I do not want him to know. Men are vain, as a rule; and I should not like to hurt his vanity by telling him that I sought his acquaintance simply because he might easily have been Arthur Ellison's twin brother."

"The man you are engaged to marry."

"Whom I have promised to marry, provided the state of my sentiments is unchanged upon my return; which is altogether a different thing."

"That does not seem quite fair to Mr. Ellison."

"Well, Martha?"

"I beg your pardon, Elsa; but the stranger terrifies me. He is something uncanny."

"Nonsense! You've been reading tales about Yogii."

"It is a terrible country."

"It is the east, Martha, the east. Here a man may wear a dress suit and a bowler hat without offending any one."

"And a woman may talk to any one she pleases."

"Is that a criticism?"

"No, Elsa; it is what you call the east."

"You have been with me twenty years," began Elsa coldly.

"And love you better than the whole world! And I wish I could guard you always from harm and evil. Those horrid old Englishwomen . . ."

"Oh; so there's been gossip already? You know my views regarding gossip. So long as I know that I am doing no wrong, ladies may gossip their heads off. I'm not a kitten."

"You are twenty-five, and yet you're only a child."

"What does that signify? That I am too young to manage my own affairs? That I must set my clock as others order? Good soul!" putting her arms around the older woman. "Don't worry about Elsa Chetwood. Her life is her own, but she will never misuse it."

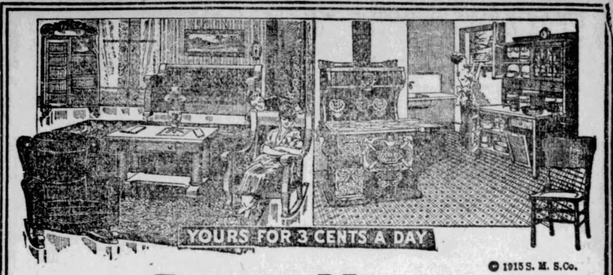
"Oh, if you were only married and settled down!"

"You mean, if were happily married and settled down. There you have it. I'm in search of happiness. That's the Valley of Diamonds. When I find that, Martha, you may fold your hands in peace."

"Grant it may be soon! I hate the east!"

"And I have just begun to love it."

To Be Continued.



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SEES U. S. MENACE IN EASTERN INFLUX

Immigration Official Gives Warning as to Hindu Propaganda.

Washington, Jan. 16.—Asiatic immigration, the "Hindu propaganda" and particularly immigration to continental United States from Hawaii and the Philippines are discussed at length in the annual report of the commissioner of immigration, Mr. Caminetti, made public today.

As to the Burnett bill restricting immigration, passed by both houses of congress, the report says that many of the provisions will materially aid in solving the vital problems of immigration and will insure just treatment to all comers.

Concerning immigration from the far East the report says: "I believe it is quite generally conceded that immigration from the far East is detrimental to the welfare of the United States, not because it has heretofore been so extensive in numbers, but because of its peculiar effect upon the economic conditions and the possibilities of an almost unlimited increase in volume if left unregulated and unchecked.

"The Hindu propaganda, as yet in its infancy, is calculated to give much trouble unless promptly met with measures based upon and modeled to take advantage of our past experience in trying to arrange practicable and thorough but at the same time unobjectionable plans for the protection of the country against an influx of aliens who cannot be readily and healthfully assimilated by our body politic."

NEW YORK GROWS BETTER

But Police Protection Cost City $18,000,000 in 1914.

New York, Jan. 18.—It cost this city $18,000,000 for police protection last year, according to the annual report of the police commissioner, made public today. The report also showed that adult New York was behaving better. There was a decrease of 10 per cent in serious crimes.

BILL FOR SIX-YEAR TERM

Michigan Congressman Has Measure in House.

Washington, Jan. 16.—A resolution proposing to amend the constitution to provide a single term of six years for the President and Vice President was introduced in the house by Representative Beakes of Michigan. The resolution also provides that the President on retirement shall become a member-at-large of the senate.

It is proposed that members of the house shall be elected for three-year terms, and that congress shall be convened the first Tuesday after the first Monday in January.

This date also is set for the inauguration of the President.

TOLEDO BLADE

THURSDAY, JANUARY 21, 1915.

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THE BLADE is a weekly newspaper for intelligent American citizens. It aims to cover each week all news topics of real interest to all wide-awake and thinking men. Its editorial page is one of the strongest and most thoughtful in the United States. Its special departments are carefully edited, and the whole paper is especially prepared for the American home.

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Entered at the postoffice at Toledo as second-class mail matter.

The Weekly Blade has over a million readers a week.

The Sick Man of the East is worse.

Saturday night is always worth working for.

Good intentions have often had to eat a cold dinner.

Some poets are moved by inspiration and others by payday.

Retreating must be almost as tiresome to an army as fighting.

A Harvard professor has taught a worm to turn to the right. Safety first.

What is an average man? The census bureau offers no information on the subject.

Mexican armies do not entrench themselves. "Digging in" is too much like work.

Lord Kitchener says the war will begin in May. Exact date will be fixed later.

When he retreats, the poor crawfish can't explain that it was a strategical movement.

The Wilson administration has received an unequivocating indorsement from the President.

One trouble with so many human self-starters is that it takes an immovable subject to stop 'em.

It is a wrong notion of life to think a man is a success simply because he succeeds in keeping out of jail.

Reading a poem before going to bed looks like a good idea. Furthermore, poems are cheaper than nightcaps.

By 1916 President Wilson will be ready to split an infinitive, provided he can't be renominated in any other way.

All girls used to learn to cook, but in these modern days all that many of them want to know is how to open a can.

"Professor Garner says that animals will one day surely talk to man." When that time comes every dog will have his say.

Some men, when they are not permitted to be as mean as they please, think they are being robbed of their freedom.

In the case of the determined woman suffragists it would be a tragedy if nagging should ever succeed patient pleading.

Notwithstanding it has been declared neutral, the Mexican border will still have a sunshiny side and a dark side.

Among other prominent achievements of the Wilson administration, it has exposed William Jennings Bryan's lack of statesmanship.

A preacher may aim his accusative phrases at everybody in the congregation, yet not a sinner gives himself away by dodging.

It is announced that Carranza is coming to this country, some day. And let us predict that when he comes he will come a-running.

Probably no man ever starts drinking whisky with the expectation of keeping it up all his life. He is going to quit tomorrow.

Ohio liquor dealers have decided to raise the standard of saloons. That may be possible, but they can never raise the character of old John Barleycorn.

President Wilson sticks to the idea that the November election was a Democratic victory, no matter what the men who were defeated think about it.

It is argued that the one-term plank in the Baltimore platform doesn't bind the President not to run again. Certainly not; it was put there to please Mr. Bryan.

Doubtless it is discouraging to the man who has just reached the age of discretion, whatever age he thinks that is, to have somebody call him a blamed fool.

Mr. Taft does not believe the Filipino is ready for self-government, and maybe there are times when he does not feel quite sure of the American voter's capacity.

A Chicago woman asks for a divorce because her husband threw gold and silver coins at her and dented her skull. Some women would have asked for a steel helmet.

As soon as a man gets a big political office, like the presidency, he begins to complain of the men who bother him for smaller political offices. It doesn't seem a fair way to play the game.

One congressman tried to become facetious before a gallery of earnest woman suffragists. The destinies of a nation should never be entrusted with a man who doesn't know better than that.

The woman who wants a divorce because her husband snores opens a new line of thought. Should a girl be warned that the man she is going to marry makes night hideous by his upgrade breathing?

In the face of an earthquake's death list and wreckage man stands appalled. He can do nothing or say nothing, and is without the mental relief that comes from being able to blame some human agency for the catastrophe.

The good news. Governor Willis' favorite flower is the dandelion. His love [illegible] iquitous golden head is a [illegible] is poetic simplicity. The dandelion is a great little flower, and taken as a whole, root and branch, is one of Nature's thoughful gifts to mankind. It is a food, a relish, a joy and, when accepted with faith and esteemed with reverence—a religion.

THE EARTHQUAKE IN ITALY

The earthquake in Italy is very likely to make the Italians forget all about taking a hand in the war. The succor of the injured, the burial of the dead, the restoration of the cities and the villages, may consume that energy which has been itching to get into the struggle. The foreign policy, perhaps for months, will have to take second place in the thoughts of the people.

One cannot but wonder what effect this catastrophe might have had on the progress of the war had Italy been engaged in the fighting. The human race has not ceased to read meanings for itself in natural phenomena. In its blood remains faith in signs, the warnings of clouds and the guiding wisdom of the tossed coin. The Italian cause, undoubtedly would have been profoundly affected had the earthquake come in the midst of battle.

The Italian people are sorrowing today for their dead and for their ruined communities. Yet, they are doubtless thanking their saints at this hour, that their woes at home are not complicated by troubles at their frontiers.

THE BUSINESS SITUATION

Gloom in the business world is dissipating. The situation grows brighter every week. The export figures continue to climb and seemingly there is more trouble in getting ships to carry away our manufactures than there is in finding foreign buyers for our goods.

The railroads are beginning to apply the earnings of higher freight rates to extending their service and replacing outworn equipment. In a single day, five railroads were reported to be making inquiries for rails, bridge steel and freight and passenger cars. The railroads in the larger agricultural belts have ventured to boast mildly about their prosperity. Those in the industrial sections are speaking as hopefully now as a few months ago they spoke despairingly. Tin mills are reported to be running normally and some of the steel mills have resumed full working schedules. The stocks of ore ought to be well cleaned up by the opening of navigation on the Great Lakes and, once more, the freighters will be forming processions up and down these water courses.

January is seldom a time for big things or big prospects in industry. It takes a few weeks usually to recover from the holidays. All the more reason then that, with business news taking the tone it does, spring should be looked forward to with high confidence.

THE STRENGTH OF HABIT

It was Carlyle, we believe, who remarked the narrow orbit of great events. While mobs were tearing at the stones of the Bastile, groups of men in other parts of Paris haggled over copper coins, quarreled over the depredations of house cats, discussed poetry and philosophy or matched predictions on the weather. The fall of the Bastile was to echo down the ages. But the world of accustomed ways continued its way unchecked.

An American, lately returned from Europe, reports that the most astonishing thing about the war to him was the absence of signs of war.

"When you travel by rail if you did not know that war was in the country you would never suspect it unless you wondered why a red-hatted, blue-coated guard, with a rifle carelessly swung over his shoulder, was noticeable now and then by a cross-road or near the buttress of an important railroad bridge.

"The big black and white horses are plowing in the fields, the red and black cattle and the sheep and hogs are grazing in fields and pastures.

"As you approach Paris at night you see families dining by uncurtained windows in blazing light. You are astonished after your London experience of semi-darkness to find the boulevards ablaze and no apparent fear of aerial enemies or sky invasions. Although aeroplanes and Zeppelins and bombs may be flying and fighting only 80 miles away.

"The inhabitants, young and old, picnic in the Bois de Boulogne.

"You smile and join with the people in their curiosity excursions."

War, for all its earth-shaking, devastating, upheaving violence, is yet weaker than human habit.

LAW AND ELEVEN-INCH DOG

It sometimes seems to a layman as if the law went to extreme pains to make a fool of itself.

They have a dog-muzzling law in New York. The other day a woman was summoned to court to explain why she did not muzzle her Yorkshire terrier. This creature is eleven inches long and four high. It is thirteen years old and its teeth are so worn that it could with difficulty punch a hole in a sheet of paper. The policeman serving the summons apologized and said he had no discretion in the matter. At court, the owner was kept waiting three hours and then was fined five dollars, the magistrate displaying an unwillingness to listen to the account of the Yorkshire's dimensions, age and condition of grinders.

Every city and state has a great number of laws which it would be downright idiocy to enforce. If no discretion were used in applying them, life would be unbearable. A large percentage of citizens would be devoting their time to parading in and out of jail. It happens that discretion is used as a rule, and so it is no great difficulty for the average man and woman to pursue happiness uninterrupted by the police officer and the judge. But once in a while, some dullard on a bench undertakes to uphold what he terms the sacredness of the law. What he succeeds in doing is making a monkey of himself and the thing to which he attributes infinite wisdom and holiness.

A reasonable amount of common sense is useful even in the matter of dog muzzling.

Saddest part of it is that the woman who lost her savings through a hole in her stocking had probably darned the banks more than once.

OBERLIN EARNS GREAT GIFT

The gift of $3,000,000 to Oberlin college is so extraordinary and so full of rich possibilities for this admirable institution that the announcement by President Henry Churchill King is of more than statewide interest. The splendid generosity of Charles M. Hall, the late "aluminum king" of Niagara Falls, whose will discloses this extraordinary bequest, can hardly be overpraised.

Mr. Hall, a business man of the solidest, most creative sort, for years displayed the rarest measure of devotion to his alma mater. At his death he paid his ultimate tribute to his steady belief in an institution which stands, as it has stood through the years, for the very highest standard of scholarship and, better than that, for the inculcation and preservation of ideals. Oddly enough, in this day of material measurements, Oberlin has kept right on laying the emphasis on ideals. Charles Hall, despite his $3,000,000, seems to have been pretty deeply impressed with the soundness of the Oberlin doctrine.

Not very long ago the trustees of the college, exercising a bravery virtually unknown in the universities, decided that Oberlin was big enough. They made the startling pronouncement that the enrollment in the college of liberal arts would be limited to one thousand students. They held, with fine wisdom, but strange forgetfulness of greed and the common practice, that if every boy and every girl were to get their full share of what a college education ought to mean, the membership must be kept small. So Oberlin made one more decision for scholarship and for ideals.

Oberlin means much to Ohio and to the middle west. The Hall bequest is an event of splendid significance.

THE OUTLAWED

Poor old John Barleycorn! It is getting so he hath not where to lay his headache! War, not less than peace, rebukes him and waves him off as Pariah.

France led off with an embargo against absinthe and other liquor of high alcoholic content. England prepared posters and distributed circulars which recited the fact that intoxicants were as deadly as bullets and, in particular, played the mischief with a fellow's aim. Russia went dry almost over night, and vodka, according to travelers' accounts, is as rare in that empire as love for Kaiser Wilhelm.

And now comes Germany with a warning to her troops that looks very like a command thinly veiled It says:

"At first alcohol supplies a certain liveliness, but with the consumption of larger quantities it causes somnolence. Experience teaches that an abstinent soldier can best resist the fatigues of war. Besides the use of alcohol leads to excesses and dissoluteness. Alcohol, therefore, is to be used with the greatest care, and is to be absolutely avoided on the march. For giving warmth it is not to be recommended. The warmth which it conveys is entirely deceptive. All in authority are requested to pay strict attention to necessity of limiting its use."

What chance has John Barleycorn where the hands against him constantly multiply? Once he spoke masterfully. Now he struggles for existence. Soon—by every sign—he will be a fugitive thing, hiding by day, slinking through the alleys by night.

DISCIPLE OF CHEERFULNESS

Marshall P. Wilder was a wonderful lesson in cheerfulness. He was deformed. Bad health pursued him all his life. A thousand pleasures of the strong and vigorous were denied him. But, apparently, he never grieved over his afflictions. He never was envious of his luckier fellowmen. He was a professional humorist, but, unlike many of his kind, he did not make fun and promote gaiety simply because he had discovered that the world rewarded wit and thronged to hear the jester. Off the platform, he was as merry as on it. He scattered smiles prodigally wherever he went. The world he came in contact with was happier for his presence. It bore its burdens more stoically because of him.

It is not given to all of us to be humorous. It is better that only a few should try to be. But everyone can be cheerful, everyone can be courageous. Gloom and bitterness and envy would flee this earth if every one, great or small in his way, conscientiously fought off thought of hurts and sorrows and disadvantages.

THE WOES OF NEUTRALS

The neutral countries of Europe are probably too concerned with their own troubles to give much sympathy to their fighting neighbors.

Switzerland, for one, has a large deficit in her treasury, where but a few months ago, she had a comfortable surplus. Determined that her territory shall not be used as a base for one of the armies or her highways for a flanking movement, she has keep her soldiers in the field, though that meant enormous drain upon her resources. The income from tourists is stopped altogether. The export of many of her manufactures has been cut off entirely. Holland is in much the same fix. She can operate her merchant marine only as the allies permit her. She must guard her frontiers against violation and, in interning refugees, she has to assume the cost of feeding and sheltering them. Denmark is compelled to keep a sharp watch lest she be used as a provisioning depot. Her shipping and fishing fleets, as those of Norway and Sweden, have suffered heavily from mines and from blockades.

The direct costs of war in Europe are appalling. So also are the costs of keeping the peace. The neutral countries deserve consideration—and more than the countries whose activities and intrigues brought on the war.

AFTER-THE-WAR PROPHECY

Some men have the habit, or the gift, of seeing the flaw in every desired thing. The country just now is engaged in praying for prosperity. Mr. Thomas D. West, an engineer of Cleveland, looks forward to prosperity with misgivings. He foresees a cloud casting a shadow across it.

The war, in Mr. West's opinion, will create a serious labor shortage in Europe. When factories are reopened, the fields re-entered, the mines started again, there will not be enough men—the cannon, the rifle and the submarine having performed their duty so vigorously. As a result, emigration to America will virtually cease. We will have a labor shortage as well as Europe. Industry will have to grant higher wages and concede to demands for shorter hours in all lines which call for strong backs, a maximum of indifference to callouses and grime and a minimum of intellectual effort. The skilled trades will not fare so well. According to this authority, they ought not to have their compensation increased.

The prophecy will disturb some folk, make other folk happy. It depends upon the work you follow. But the warriors in Europe are settling down to a long siege, from three to seven years. Predictions as to what will follow the war are interesting, but they ought not to increase the beat of any pulses.

JOHNNY APPLESEED

An association has been formed and incorporated at Columbus for the purpose of erecting a monument to Johnny Appleseed over his grave at Indianapolis.

We trust that this will be done. A generation hence, Johnny Appleseed may be forgotten and the wonderful and inspiring mission to which he devoted his life. Some finicky horticulturist may sneer at the results that Johnny obtained. But we may be sure that the settlers of Ohio never sneered. To find apple trees growing in some valley remote from home, to come upon the little clearing and the struggling fruit under the shadow of a forest, must have been to the pioneers like some fragrant breath from home.

One who had been a little girl when the eccentric was in his prime said that for head-covering, he wore a pasteboard hat of his own making, with one broad side to it, a coat made of a coffee sack, which served him also as shirt, and a pair of ragged trousers, the gift of a settler. He never wore shoes, even when snow covered the ground. He made "a very unsightly object, to be sure, but never one of us children ventured to laugh."

Johnny Appleseed's biographer in "Howe's Historical Collections of Ohio" says that "his bruised and bleeding feet now walk the gold-paved streets of the New Jerusalem." Aye, and we can believe that because of Appleseed Johnny the air of heaven is sweeter with the perfume of apple blossoms.

The only object this country could have in buying Mexico would be to find out who holds the mortgage.

She's a Boomer for "Made in U. S. A."

MRS. LINDLEY M. GARRISON

Washington, Jan. 14.—Mrs. Lindley M. Garrison, wife of the secretary of war, is one of the organizers of the Women's National Made in U. S. A. League, of which cabinet, congress and other official women are patrons. The object of the new organization is to arouse the patriotic sentiment of the women of the country to ask for and buy American made products and articles. There are no membership dues and the only requisite for membership is to sign and send to Washington the following pledge: "I pledge myself for the welfare of our country, while the war lasts, to demand and buy, wherever possible, everything made in U. S. A. and urge my friends to do likewise."

Sunday School

THE IMMORTAL THREE HUNDRED

The International Sunday School Lesson for January 24 Is "Gideon and the Three Hundred."---Judg. 7

BY WILLIAM T. ELLIS.

SOME stories are so simple and so great that they have passed into the common thought and speech of the people. Thus Gideon and his band have become proverbial. Fortitude, fidelity and efficiency are their trade-marks. Once more the countless company of Sunday school members are called to study this immortal hero tale from old Israel's history, and to learn its lesson for today.

The facts of the story are simple. The Midianites from the East were oppressing Israel. Gideon had been called by God to be the leader of his people in conflict with the foe. Thirty thousand men of Israel rallied to his banner, against the one hundred and thirty-five thousand Midianites. Lest Israel should think that the inevitable victory had been won by its might and courage and strategy, Gideon was ordered to reduce his force by letting all the armed men who wanted to do so return home. Still there were ten thousand left, quite too many for the divine purpose. So the curious yet inherently wise test was applied, of choosing the men who drank water by scooping it up with their hands, rather than kneeling down with their faces in the water. The difference, as has often been told, was the difference between the way the dog drinks and the way the cow drinks. The former is alert, quick and ready for instant action; the cow when drinking is oblivious to all else, even to the beating of an attendant. One company of men, skilled in the craft of the open, drank fully accoutred and with every faculty on guard. They were ready to fight on the instant, and could not be taken unawares. Drinking to them was but a part of the preparation for their real work. The other and larger group laid aside their weapons, exposing themselves to sudden attack, while they knelt and drank to repletion, heedless of all save the satisfaction of their thirst.

This severe test provided a fit band of three hundred men, the whole host winnowed down to the highest efficiency. They were ready for anything, a wonderful instrument in the hand of a shrewd leader. Gideon gave each of these a torch, covered by a crockery vessel, so that it a made a primitive dark lantern. To each he also gave a trumpet, so that in the hands of these few were as many trumpets and lights as usually would serve a great army.

Deploying the three hundred on all sides of the Midianite host, Gideon's strategy provided that, at a given signal, all the crockery should crack, the lights flare forth, the trumpets sound,—and the terror of the enemy, thinking itself surrounded, would do the rest. The scheme worked as well as similar strategies in battle have worked. The rout of the bewildered Midianites was comlete—and there were no brazen Jewish soldiers swaggering about declaring that their prowess had won the day. Everybody had to give God the praise for the wonderful victory.

A Magazine Story.

Nothing could be timelier than this tale. Our old world, as it stands on shaking foundations, needs most of all to learn the Gideon lesson of being willing to win in God's way, even if our own vainglorioous pride does have to suffer. The Church is not to succeed by using worldly methods more shrewdly than the world itself uses them. Peace for the world is not to come by the ancient method of arrogance overtopping arrogance, armament outweighing armament.

A remarkable story is told in the current issue of The American Magazine by Ray Stannard Baker, who turns aside for the occasion from his wonted field as an interpreter of contemporary history, to a bit of fiction in the form of history as it may be. The narrative, dated a century hence, recalls how one of the victorious European armies determines to invade and conquer America. At once this country is thrown into two groups, the war party and the peace party. The latter, led by a woman, was at first small and treated with disdain. The only way to meet an invader, according to all reason and precedent, is by armed force. But the peace plan prevailed, the invaders were met and conquered by non-resistance.

It was the Gideon idea applied to national affairs. So dramatic and pertinent is this article that it is certain to re-echo in press and pulpit. It is an apt illustration of the old, old truth that God chooses the weak and the foolish to confound the mighty.

Enter Billy Sunday.

Within the realm of organized religion our day is seeing a spectacular illustration of the Gideon way, which is simply the way of letting the Lord use His own methods, without respect to precedent or worldly wisdom. A perfectly impossible man, a mere baseball player, a log-cabin graduate, a speaker of the lingo of the street corner and the workshop, has been chosen, like the jaw-bone of the Samson story, for slaying more of the enemies of righteousness than have fallen at the hands of any other preacher for a century past. Billy Sunday, who is now leading an amazing revival in Philadelphia, has set the religious world by the ears. Most of the large cities of the land seem to be calling him to come to them with his strange speech and stranger methods.

Now the admitted truth is that no ecclesiastical council that ever could have been called would have dreamed of devising, as the instrument for calling this heedless day of ours back to a thought of God, such a plan and such methods as Billy Sunday and his campaign. Had anybody, by a wild flight of imagination, dared suggest such a thing, he would have been frozen by the outraged dignity of his ecclesiastical associates.

Nevertheless, although he is an unconventional as Gideon's three hundred, and as contrary to precedent as Gideon's warfare, Billy Sunday seems to be God's chosen man; and the churches, to their praise be it said, are brave enough and tolerant enough to accept him. They see the Midianites of evil routed, and so are willing to accept smashing crockery, flaring and fitful torches, and blatant ram's horns, as God's chosen weapons. And when the church gets to the point of being willing to let God win in His own way, she has arrived at a place where He will find her fit.

A Victorious Battle Cry.

Close observers of the Billy Sunday meetings in Philadelphia say that there is a remarkable and amazing unanimity among the evangelical clergy concerning his work. **Asked for the reason, the answer is that Sunday calls men back to the simplicities and fundamentals of religion.** Therein is illustrated the rallying cry of the victorious hosts of Israel, "The sword of the Lord and of Gideon." There is nothing that will bring churches together like a common task and a common slogan. Once let the Christian forces of a community get to shouting the same battle-cry and fighting the same enemy, and there will be victories beyond the dreams of a divided church.

Divisive forces were at work among those old Jews. Tribal feeling was strong, and jealousies were many. If each contigent of Gideon's three hundred had gone into the melee shouting his own shibboleth, there would have been no victory. Nor can Christianity go to conquest shouting "Immersion! Predestination! Apostolic succession! Second blessing!" Divisiveness and denominationalism spell defeat. But when all voices cry "The sword of the Lord," and then rush into action, we may expect to see the Midianites of evil—the united forces of greed, graft, rum and selfishness—fleeing across the river to the wilderness. A common passion for the cause of God and of man welds Christians into oneness.

Why the Game Was Lost.

Last fall I saw a football game wherein a little college ignominiously defeated a great university. The reason was that the small school had a Gideon in charge of its team. The most interesting episode of the game was the university's efforts to utilize its champion strong man, a mighty fellow, but no football player. Sheer weight and strength were expected to work wonders. The attempt failed utterly.

That illustrated one of the Gideon lessons. Mere mass and might are not given the great victories. The battle is not to the strong, nor the race to the swift. O Church, learn this! All your bulk, all your members, all your wealth of which you boast, all your world-girdling twentieth century organization, cannot win this spiritual warfare. It is by obedience to God, by being willing to be little in His sight, it is by daring to use the humblest and commonest means, if He so directs, that the Church is to conquer for her God.

What Is a Rambo?

When nature went about the work of creating the Rambo she took a little flavor from the honeybee, mixed it with the dew of heaven and added an angel's kiss. The Rambo doesn't last much longer than a dream, but it is a song of joy while it is with us.—Toledo Blade.

How nice! But what is a Rambo?—Albany Journal.

We're all waiting for the answer.—Boston Globe.

You've never been a boy in Ohio, or you would have hooked bushels of them.—Houston Post.

Here's our definition: A Rambo is a Ben Davis' antithesis.—Youngstown Telegram.

Evidently the Rambo must be a pippin.—Geneva Free Press-Times.

It may be a pippin but it is not as good as a Baldwin.—Warren Cronicle.

All we have to say is that a well advertised future place will be greatly overestimated if they haven't any Rambos there.—Kent Courier.

It's the glory of the apple world, the farmer's choice, the one longing desire of the city dweller, bringing a wreath of smiles to his countenance when he gets it, a bit of crowning lusciousness that lingers but a little while, then goes away.—Alliance Review.

An Ideal Man.

Topeka Capital.

An ideal husband is one who remains unconscious of the fact that his wife is growing stout.

Huh!

A queer old man is Mr. Bark,
His ways are hard to follow;
He often gets up with the lark
And goes and gets a swallow.
—Cincinnati Enquirer.

BLUE-EYED BOY IS BORN TO MRS. SAYRE IN WHITE HOUSE

MRS. FRANCIS B. SAYRE.

Washington, Jan. 18.—President Wilson's grandchild has blue eyes, light hair, and its cries can be heard throughout the executive mansion. The son born to Mr. and Mrs. Francis B. Sayre is one of the lustiest that has ever occupied the White House. The President frequently takes the infant in his arms and was with him a short time before he entered upon his duties at the executive offices today.

A big store of toys began to arrive today for the new baby.

Four nurses are attending to the wants of the baby and Mrs. Sayre.

All of the White House callers today, including J. P. Morgan and Billy Sunday, the evangelist, preceded the business on which they came, with a personal word of congratulation to the President.

Rumors that the stork was hovering over the executive mansion have been heard for some time and it is understood that Mrs. Sayre came to Washington specially to give her child the distinction of White House birth.

Mrs. Sayre is understood to have been her mother's favorite child and her grief over Mrs. Wilson's death is said to have caused the physicians and relatives much anxiety.

Everybody here is willing to wager the boy will be named "Woodrow Wilson Sayre."

Stories of War's Toll Kept From the Women

Paris, Jan. 14.—Instances of French women who have been widows since early in the war and are still ignorant of their husband's fate are often coming to light.

It is not only that the authorities have been slow in communicating notice of casualities, but that friends and relatives who have heard of deaths at the front have evaded the responsibility of breaking the news, hoping that identifications of the dead have been mistaken and that the missing one may turn up eventually.

A young woman who was accustomed to dine with her brother, a newspaper man, at a restaurant largely patronized by men of that profession, has appeared nightly at the restaurant alone ever since her brother was called to join his regiment, and inquired if his coworkers had heard anything of him. From a wounded comrade who returned to Paris they learned that the girl's brother was killed more than two months ago, but none of the men has had the heart to break the news to the sister.

There are also thousands among the 6,000,000 school children of France, most of whose fathers are in the army, who have failed to learn the true answer to their repeated queries during the holiday season—"why doesn't papa come home?"

The answer probably cannot be given in a majority of cases until the publication of the full lists of losses, which, however, has not yet been decided upon by the French government.

Divide Bed With Saw

Appleton, Wis., Dispatch to Milwaukee Free Press.

Two Appleton Greeks who were joint owners of a bed have solved the problem which arose when they decided to break up housekeeping. One of the youths objected to the other's cold feet planted in the middle of his back and decided to leave. He asked his partner to buy him out. This the other refused to do, thinking he would get the bed for nothing if his disgruntled mate left him. That is where he got left.

While he was away his erstwhile roommate returned and sawed the bed in two equal parts, mattress and all. He was making away with his share when the owner of the other half appeared and as a result of the ensuing argument a black eye was thrown in with the half bed. Neighbors are wondering what would have happened if the young men had had more furniture to divide.

ClothesAre His Disguise

Gentry, Mo., Dispatch to St. Louis Times.

Unable to resist the bargains offered here several days ago in a clothing sale, Leroy Smith, who lives west of town, purchased a suit of clothes for himself.

Many others bought clothes, too, for that matter, but the remarkable thing about Smith's purchase was that it was the first suit of clothes he has owned, although he is 35 years old.

All his life Smith has shown an aversion to dressing up.

His clothes have always been that of the workingman's everyday apparel — blue overalls and jumper. These he considered good enough to wear to church or to attend any other public gathering, and so accustomed were his friends to seeing him thus arrayed that when he had donned his new suit and treated himself to a shave and haircut they failed to recognize him.

VARIETIES

New Jersey has 23 cities under commission rule.

From 1910 to 1913 Michigan spent $7,250,000 on highways.

Portugal's vineyards in 1913 produced 103,639,618 gallons of wine.

Spain contains more than 1,500,000 acres of unproductive land.

Martinique's 75 distilleries last year produced 6,265,982 gallons of rum.

Washington stands first in lumber production, with Louisiana second.

A new species of whale was discovered recently in the south Atlantic.

The loss by hog cholera last season alone in this country was $100,000,000.

New York's forest preserve contains 1,825,000 acres and is valued at $30,000,000.

A giraffe immediately after its birth measures six feet from its hoofs to the top of its head.

Accurate measurement has shown that few raindrops exceed one-fifth of an inch in diameter.

The Norwegian government maintains an agricultural college and three experiment stations.

Telephone troubles in the tropics are largely due to the wires becoming covered with air plants.

Between 30,000 and 70,000 men are employed in the metal and machinery trades of Switzerland.

It is estimated that if the oceans evaporated they would yield about 4,500,000 cubic miles of salt.

A total of 294 boats left Puerto Cortes for the United States in 1913, carrying 3,573,500 bunches of bananas.

In a colony of wasps, some go out and bring back the food, while others stay at home on guard duty.

The last census of Greenland shows a population of 13,459, which is a gain of nearly 2,000 persons in 10 years.

From 1,325,000 tons of tar annually produced in Great Britain from coal, about 10,000,000 gallons of benzol are obtained.

The only animals left alive in the Antwerp zoo are the elephants, which are now being used for military traction purposes.

All of Switzerland's glaciers are receding perceptibly, one notable one having shrunk more than 1,000 feet in the last 10 years.

The government of Hawaii has set aside 500,000 acres of forest reserves and will experiment with planting eucalyptus for firewood.

Portugal is an agricultural and not a manufacturing country, and its prosperity depends to a large extent on the success or failure of the crops.

English society women have established an institution in which nurses get three years of training in the care of dogs and other pets.

An American expert has been engaged by the Australian state of Victoria to reopen a long-closed factory and revive the beet sugar industry.

Square heels patented by a Washington shoe designer, are said to wear longer than curved ones and to increase the comfort of their wearers.

The so-called Scotch pine is the principal tree in the Prussian forests. Its wood is much like that of the western yellow pine of the United States.

The world's largest automobile, having a carrying capacity of twenty-five tons, has been built for transporting wool across country in Australia.

Forest fires in the United States have caused an average annual loss of seventy human lives and the destruction of $25,000,000 worth of timber.

French naturalists have discovered a new species of elephant in Africa, smaller than the known types and with shorter trunks, longer necks and no tusks.

Italian tests of plowing with electric motors demonstrated that it cost about half as much as if horses had been used and about two-thirds as much as steam plowing.

It has been demonstrated by three English scientists that radium can be extracted from the waste that remains after vanadium has been removed from its ore.

The number of separate objects added to the collection of the several departments of the British museum during 1911 totaled 379,294, of which 247,116 were newspapers.

Excellent results have been obtained in Germany by experimenting in extinguishing fires with a mixture of solutions of caustic soda and alum, which forms an air-excluding foam.

A famous German physician proves that infantile paralysis is so often carried from one household to another by domestic animals, such as chickens, ducks and cows.

The movement that Kansas has been carrying on for cleanliness in foods has been extended to the swine, and Kansas proposes to give the hog a bath every morning and a pen as clean as kitchen.

Investigations by the geological survey of the erosion of numerous drainage basins of the United States show that the surface of the country is being worn away at a rate of about an inch in 760 years.

The famous Gobelin tapestries, still made in a factory owned by the French government, are woven from the reverse side, a workman watching the design through the web as it is reflected in a mirror.

Ghee, the native butter in India, which has been known to keep for centuries without becoming rancid, is made by boiling butter until all the watery particles and curds have been removed by skimming.

The turkey, so far as records are known, was introduced from the port of Cadiz, where ships trading with the orient were accustomed to call. In nearly all countries, inclusive of Spain, and even Turkey, itself, this bird is called the "Indian fowl."

The government estimates that, in addition to the loss of $200,000,000 in the cereal crops caused by insects, the loss on vegetables is $53,000,000, on fruit $27,000,000 and on other crops enough more to bring the total loss up to $580,000,000, all in one year.

Wild elephants are found in most of the large forests of India, from the foot of the Himalayas to the extreme south of the Indian peninsula, and throughout the peninsula to the east of the Bay of Bengal into Burma and Siam. They are also found in Ceylon.

Captain Bob Bartlett, the intrepid Arctic explorer, has announced his intention to return to the frozen north next year. Captain Bartlett said that his expedition next year will be conducted entirely on his won responsibility and that he would not go under the patronage of the government, any newspaper or any scientific society.

The PEACE PAGE.

MARTHA HOLDEN — EDITOR

THE FAIRY DOLL

MARTHA HOLDEN.

IT is easy to make the members of Our Family see the great Pavlowa as I saw her last week, because you are familiar with the rythmic facts of nature.

You have all felt the mystery of the swiftly moving cloud across the blue arch of heaven; you have watched the golden butterfly among the blossoms; you have tried to capture the elusive thistledown wafting past you on the summer breeze.

All these is Pavlowa, the greatest of all the Russian dancers, and so, of all the dancers of the world.

A spirit, yet a woman, too, a young, lithe woman, who, from earliest childhood has taught her body to obey the highest impulse of her will, and has set her will to music.

Pavlowa dances with her feet, her hands, her eyes, her soul. Only her voice is silent, but the eloquence of movement in the interpretation of Life is above the power of the spoken word.

With Pavlowa is a large company of men and women who dance their best, and this is saying a great deal. The night I saw the Russian dancers, the curtain rose, at the conclusion of wonderful music by a symphony orchestra, upon a Parisian toy shop in 1830. There were shelves of toys as a background, and the old shopkeeper welcomed chance customers, who came to inspect his wares.

At last arrives an English gentleman, with his wife and little daughter. They have come to buy a doll for the child. The shopkeeper has his best toys brought forward, and to the little girl's ecstatic vision are displayed soldier dolls who march, clown dolls, who caper and turn somersaults in midair, all sorts of girl dolls, and at last a baby doll, who takes mincing steps, raises its arms precisely and at regular intervals says "Pa-pa—Ma-ma."

This last is the choice of the little girl, but the English papa and mama, who are very haughty and elegant, do not consider it good enough, and they turn to leave the shop.

Then the old toyman goes to a curtained cabinet at the back of the shop, draws the curtains, and discloses to the child's enraptured gaze the Fairy doll, Pavlowa. She is resplendent in pink satin and tulle, and wears a pearl net above her golden hair.

The father pays for this doll, to be sent to the child next day; the family leave the shop and closing time has come.

The second scene represents another view of the interior of the toy shop, and takes place at night. Amid the gray silence and shadow of the darkened shop comes forth the Fairy doll, waving her star-tipped wand. Conscious that she must leave her companions next day ,she calls them around her for a final rally. Under the influence of the fairy presence the dolls live and more and, in their varied doll costumes, present bewildering, colorful figures of the dance, in which the Fairy doll joins.

It is impossible to describe the effect of this magic scene, against its fancifully painted background of strange towers and minarets. It is a wonderful symphonic picture wrought by the exquisite music, setting, costume and movement of the dancers. From such complete harmony one emerges rested, renewed and revitalized.

I have tried to give you an idea of this feature of the Russian dances as a spectacle, and have had in mind as I have been writing, the young maidens of our Page. The dances given were not only entirely above moral criticism, they practically all embodied some great emotion or expression of Life itself, which was silently interpreted in the highest skill of the dancers' art. Mlle. Pavlowa even seeks to reform ballroom dancing, by introducing new figures of her own devising, and of raising social dancing to the dignity of an art.

The Fairy doll was only one feature of the evening's program, but to me it was significant.

Are you, my dear young girl, who reads these lines, the Fairy doll of your own particular toy shop? May you not, with the magic wand of youthful cheer, touch into life the gray puppets about you? By your happy presence can you not evolve a harmony of happiness with those whose lives are less abundant?

I want every one of my girls to realize that she does bear with her always a magic wand, the weapon of her youthful purity.

You all remember what Longfellow has written about this in his lively poem, Maidenhood:

Bear a lily in thy hand;
Gates of brass cannot withstand
One touch of that magic wand.
Bear through sorrow, wrong and ruth,
In thy heart the dew of youth,
On thy lips the smile of truth.

Be a Fairy doll. Inspire the harmonies of life.

The Cozy Corner

OUR MOTTO

Here we meet for
Health, happiness and
Good Cheer .

BACK TO THE FARM

Request has been made that we write on better farming, community service work, and country improvement. The best that I can think which relates to it is this: I know of a certain settlement composed of 12 or 14 German farmers; their soil consists of clay and black loam, mixed. They associate principally among themselves. They take a pride in seeing who can improve his farm in the best possible manner. The fences are all wire-woven, the posts around all the farms are whitewashed every spring; not a weed, tree or shrub can be seen along any of the fences; buildings all painted and in the best of repair.

They never hire any outside help. When one has more than he can do, some of the others come and help him, gratis. They raise large crops of tobacco, exchange help during the summer, and when winter comes six or seven go to help one of the number strip. They also take their wives with them to do the cooking, and enjoy themselves in the best possible manner in the house. Everyone has a good time. The men talk on farming questions, and the women—they just talk, you know; anyhow, their time is spent in a most profitable as well as a social way.

This is a sight to make one glad; in their contented way, working, talking, jollying and singing. They finish that crop, then away to the next.

The price is set on the product, and a buyer cannot buy one unless he buys all. This brings in the much discussed subject of co-operation.

They take bulletins from the experiment stations; also other papers and pamphlets. These are passed from one to the other and contents read, then discussed. Market prices are discussed pro and con. Each one of these families stands on a good moral basis. They believe in showing by deed, act and honesty that they are true to their neighbor and fellow-man. Many of these farmers haul the manure of the stables directly to the fields; those that do not, have their manure yard covered. They never turn any barren land under; always aim to turn under some catch crop, such as rye, beans and peas. They have found out by experimenting what particular crop grows best on a certain field. Also very careful in selection of grain and seeds for planting, believing that saving the best from year to year becomes the best adapted to the locality in which they live.

City boy and girl, roaming the streets of the idle cities of our country (almost penniless), doesn't this thrift and contentment of rural life look good to you? Don't you wish you were among those good rural people, enjoying these winter days and evenings with plenty of rich cream, eggs, apples, cider, beef, pork and chicken?

I pass a city young man, hungry and shivering, on a corner. He is thinking of this picture, and a tear drops from his eye, and methinks I hear him say: "'Tis true what they say about 'Back to the Farm.'"—H. H. K., Ohio.

TEACHER'S INFLUENCE

I wish to tell you all how delighted I am at reading your letters. Then there is real logic in them, too. Good logic, that, of Felix Jones of Va. He has not learned that all in one term of school. I claim that if a neighborhood is not bettered by a teacher having staught a term in it, that teacher has failed. However, I do not mean that a teacher can be expected to better visibly every individual in the neighborhood. The way to better a neighborhood is to better it without the "ones to be bettered" knowing it. There is no use for a teacher to preach; it is not a teacher's calling. To raise the standard of morals in a neighborhood, you must have personality; that's your influence. Teacher, how do your scholars or pupils act when in company, when you are there, too? Do you know what I am driving at? Was your influence there bad? Yes, it was there, but which way did it pull? I admire the teachers, I think they are our real "home missionaries." Did you ever see a bad neighborhood that wasn't trying to get a good teacher? Of course they'll "try" him, and he has to be good or walk out, but that kind of neighborhood needs a good teacher. If the right kind of teachers could be had the next generation might not be so bad.

I wish J. M., of W. Va., would write and tell us more about Jesse James' saddle. I live in Putnam county, W. Va., and I'd like to know who owned and who owns that famous saddle. Will he give the information?—C. M., W. Va.

A WORD FROM THE BLIND

There are so many kind and pleasant words spoken by Peace Page writers which tend to make a good impression on our minds. I wish to compliment the dear sister who showed kindness to some other person's father whom she knew not; it may be a credit to her in the day of judgment.

I know how to sympathize with the blind sister, for I have been without sight for twenty-three years. Dear sister, have you got spiritual vision? This vision may increase by constant use and become able to see farther and behold things glorious and beautiful and so much to be desired. What has become of James Opdyke of Mich.?—J. W. Stewart.

World's Most Famous Actress Ill in France

MME. SARAH BERNHARDT could not be present to participate in the national performance on January 17, at the Comedie Francaise, il Paris. The world's most famous actress is just convalescaing from a recent illness. She says:

"Yet the 'Hymn of France' is really fine, and I would have been happy to recite it. Vive la France!"

Our Correspondents

Here is a question I want to offer for discussion in the Page: Should a Christian, under any circumstances, go to war and shoot his brother in Christ?

There are some who say he should if his country needs him; others agree with the Quakers that it is murder and never can be right or made right.—H. G. M., Tennessee.

It seems to me that to be satisfied is to be happy. Although it may be hard to acquire that state of mind at times, yet there are times when we should not be satisfied with circumstances, or we will not try very hard to make them better; but, if we can be contented with things over which we have no control instead of beating against a hard wall, we will feel very much happier.—Louise, of New York.

A. T. R., Michigan, only spoke of three out of the 50 families he had lived with. What about the other 47? Did they all have nagging wives and husbands that did the very best they could? (Michigan men must make model husbands). The poor wife who baked and sewed on Sunday, did she have time during the week, or was she doing a man's work? I think it would be much nicer if the husband would go calling and to the shows with his wife and daughter instead of staying home. He is usually anxious enough to go before he is married; doesn't he think his wife would enjoy it as much now as she did before? I think if more mothers would make their daughters their companions there would not be so many young girls led astray, and if husbands would sympathize more with their wives they would not need to be led astray by women sympathizers. How many poor heartbroken girls are there in Michigan because A. F. R. chose to remain a bachelor—or was it from necessity rather than choice that he is a bachelor today?—Mrs. H., Va.

I should like to hear what the Cozy Corner friends think about old people giving away their money and property on the promise that someone is going to take care of them the rest of their lives. Perhaps some of the friends have had some experience in this line.—E. R. B., Iowa.

I have seen so many men sit around on the Sabbath day with a paper or a novel or shoulder a gun and go hunting, instead of taking the family and going to church. No wonder the wife has to take her daughter for a companion. So many men come in and throw shoes, gloves and coat down for their wife to pick up after them. I would sooner live a peaceful life of an old maid than be a slave for some men.—N. F. H., Ia.

I made up my mind I could make a good husband if I tried, so I am not a bachelor. Have been married 30 years, used tobacco and lots of it. Wife did not like me to use it, so I quit like a man, and haven't used it for 20 years. I learned to do the housework when wife was sick, and raised four children who think their old dad is sure "IT," and so does my wife, and she was a schoolma'am, too.

I think our dear blind friend, C. C., of Michigan, has answered the question of "What quality does a man most desire in a woman?" in her nice letter, and I hope that each and every girl and young lady that reads her letter will agree with her and strive to live so as to show those noble qualities, and I am sure they will never be sorry for doing so.

There is a class of men that seems not to desire ladies with such qualities, but you are much better off if those men are kept out of your lives, though I think that even such men really admire such qualiaies. I am sure I would like to know more young ladies with such qualities.

Really, I think if each of us old bachelors could meet such ladies we would be much happier.

Choosing a mate for life is a lottery. I agree with A. F. R. I was not old enough to vote for Lincoln at his first election, but voted for him for his second term, and for every Republican president since. I am now 73 years old.—G. W. G., Ohio.

C. E., Ohio, says he has been around a good deal, himself, and that his observation has been more good wives than husbands.

St. Joe Sister says: "Isn't it aggravating, to say the least, when your husband tries to tell you something important, but first has to lean over the cuspidor and squirt out a regular stream of tobacco juice? How long would a husband tolerate such a wife?

I wonder if you could help me find a poem in regard to an old wall that was built for defense around a city and had stood the storm of assaults by the enemy for years, but a little bird one time made a nest in the wall and, feeding the little ones, dropped a seed and the seed grew to a big tree and tore down the wall and made it defenseless. It was a beautiful poem. I cut it out and put it in my scrap book, but it is lost.—T. S. W., O.

I should like to publish this in the corner, as I have read it, but have forgotten the title. As T. S. W. says it is a beautiful poem.—M. H.

Speaking of our Peace Page wordy wars on dress and bachelors S. L. H., Ind., says: Why not take up moderation? Each must make some concessions; neither is wholly in the right. Why not allow the men the right to smoke and chew if they want to. They get satisfaction from it, as the women do from their dress and powder. Let the men be more cleanly and the women more moderate. I think the styles are becoming more moderate, and unless they go the other way they will suit the most exacting critic."

If only we could all exemplify the love and sympathy of the Christ child what a blessing we would prove to all with whom we associate. The best of books teaches that we are made in the image of God and that our bodies are the temples in which His spirit should dwell, and this being the case, it seems to me to be a great sin to do anything that will waste them or make them impure. Tobacco contains a deadly poison (is only fit to kill lice on cows, etc.) and it seems to me, is harmful to take into one's system either by smoking, chewing or snuffing. My opinion of the weed and its harmful effect is the same as that of G. E. M., of Iowa. I have seen people whose lips were so benumbed or paralized by its habitual use that they could not retain the filthy stuff until they wished to emit it. It's an awful picture.—Alby of New York.

She'll Pick Names for New York Schools

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, noted suffrage leader, who has chosen a sub-committee of the Empire state campaign committee to choose the names of 125 women for whom schools should be named in New York city. There are 250 schools in New York, and at least half of them should bear the names of women whose achievements made them worthy of the honor, is her contention.

Merry-Go-Round

TRY TO:

Do all the good you can,
In all the ways you can,
To all the people you can,
Just as long as you can.

Object of the M. G. R.: Mental, moral and social improvement.

ONE WOMAN'S OPINION

As the older readers of the Blade have been asked to contribute letters to the Peace Page, I will say, to begin with, that I am in favor of the pink carnation for the Peace Page flower, and of the motto that Aunt Florence suggests, "A flower and a smile are two things worth while." Also would say with G. E. M., of Iowa, "Them's my sentiments," regarding tobacco users.

Many years ago a young man and woman concluded to get married, if one obstacle would be removed—the young man was a slave to tobacco, and the woman despised the filthy weed. She had, prior to her acquaintance with this young man, made a vow to herself that she would never marry one that used it. So she told him that unless he quit its use, she would never marry him. He promised her most faithfully that he would never use it again, and many times before they were married he told her he had entirely quit using it, and not until they had been married several months did she discover that he had lied. When she spoke to him regarding his promise he just laughed at her and said that he never thought of such a thing as quitting the use of it, but just told her so to fool her—which, of course, he did. But did he gain anything? No, indeed. He lost her respect and also her love, although she lived with him many years. She almost despised him and his tobacco. She would never allow a filthy cuspidor in her home. Nor will I. Any man that will use a cuspidor while chewing tobacco, and let his wife, (or anyone else) empty and clean it, ought to—well, I can think of no word that expresses my thoughts regarding what ought to be done with him; but he would have to be in quicksand if he sunk any lower. This talk about "I can't quit," is all bosh. They think it looks big to give and take chews from their chums around the country store dry goods boxes. I was at a store one day and a little girl, one in a large family, came in. She had 15 cents for which she bought a can of milk for the family and 10 cents worth of tobacco for papa, one of the abused class that A. F. R., of Michigan speaks of with deep sympathy. A. F. R. says he has worked at 50 different homes, yet says that in three of those homes the poor man was so mistreated, which I do not doubt in the least, for I have known just such homes. He does not say anything regarding the other 47 places.

I would like the address of G. E. M., of Iowa. In proof that I am an old reader, and also writer of the Blade, I have been known to the Peace Page as Ida G. Hoosier. Also as Wabash Rex, but hereafter will be Aunt Lou Easy.

THE GOLDEN RULE

Come, come, A. F. R., be fair. Because some women are unreasonable and inconsiderate is it fair to judge all of the rest by them?

We girls have just as good a right to say that all men are lazy and chronic growlers, because we happen to know some who are. I know of some women who treat their husbands as if he were only a meal ticket, and some men who treat their wives as household drudge or slave.

Life has many joys and bright sides, if we form the habit of looking for the good in everything and everybody.

If you have gotten into the habit of faultfinding you are on the wrong road to happiness. Better get a transfer. Get over on the sunny side. Life is what we make it, anyway.

A good resolution to head your list for the New Year with is: "Resolved, That I will not break a good resolution."

One who believes in solving your problems by the Golden Rule.—Lover of Peace, West Virginia.

MORE ABOUT TOBACCO

I was once a slave to the pipe, and didn't try to defend the habit—there is no defense for tobacco except "habit," which is a very poor one. Tobacco is a very bad kind of filth, to say the least of it, and should be put aside by those who are awake to the faults in the case. It takes iron will to do it, but no man ought to whine and say that tobacco is more powerful than the strength of his manhood. Young man, it is unhealthy, useless, filthy and offensive to others. How do you suppose your sweetheart endures the sickening odor of chewing or smoking? What kind of a stomach do you think your wife has when you ask her for a wife's kiss? Not any man would wish for a wife one who might be seen on the streets with a pipe, cigar, or cigarette in her mouth. Come, be men; put away such filthy habits and establish cleanliness, which is "the next thing to godliness." I suppose I shall bring forth a stream of opposition from the men, but I'm your friend and well wisher.—Republican Bachelor, Tenn.

How to Make the Quickest, Simplest Cough Remedy

Much Better Than the Ready-Made Kind and You Save $2. Fully Guaranteed.

This home-made cough syrup is now used in more homes than any other cough remedy. Its promptness, ease and certainty in conquering distressing coughs, chest and throat colds, is really remarkable. You can actually feel it take hold. A day's use will usually overcome the ordinary cough—relieves even whooping cough quickly. Splendid, too, for bronchitis, spasmodic croup, bronchial asthma and winter coughs.

Get from any druggist 2½ ounces of Pinex (50 cents worth) pour it in a pint bottle and fill the bottle with plain granulated sugar syrup. This gives you—at a cost of only 54 cents—full pint of better cough syrup than you could buy for $2.50. Takes but a few minutes to prepare. Full directions with Pinex. Tastes good and never spoils.

You will be pleasantly surprised how quickly it loosens dry, hoarse or tight coughs, and heals the inflamed membranes in a painful cough. It also stops the formation of phlegm in the throat and bronchial tubes, thus ending the persistent loose cough.

Pinex is a most valuable concentrated compound of genuine Norway pine extract, rich in guaiacol, which is so healing to the membranes.

To avoid disappointment, be sure and ask your druggist for "2½ ounces Pinex," and don't accept anything else.

A guarantee of absolute satisfaction or money promptly refunded, goes with this preparation. The Pinex Co., 214 Main St., Ft. Wayne, Ind.

Our Cook Book

Here is a recipe for bran bread wanted by a Reader: 2 cups bran, 1 cup flour, 1 cup sour milk, 2 tablespoons molasses, 1 tablespoon sugar, 1 teaspoon soda, 1 teaspoonful salt, 1 egg improves it. Nuts or raisins can also be added.

Would like in exchange recipe for making lye hominy.—H.

Health Bread—1 qt. of bran, 1 pt. of white flour, ½ cup of molasses, 1 teaspoonful of soda dissolved in a little of the molasses, 1 teaspoonful of salt, 1 pt. of good buttermilk, and ½ cup of raisins. Bake in a square or oblong bread pan for one hour. This recipe is a prescription given by a famous Norwegian physician for constipation. If used instead of white bread it will absolutely cure the most chronic cases. The bread is delicious. We have tried this for some time and it is all right.—A. J., Illinois.

If J. B., of Ohio, will write to me I can send a good recipe for butterine.—Mrs. M. P. Jenkins, Richmond, Ohio.

SEVEN SENTENCE SERMONS

The best may err.—Addison.

The reward of a thing well done is to have it done.—Emerson.

O that I could a sin once see!
We paint the devil foul yet he
Hath some good in him, all agree.
Sin is flat opposite to th' Almighty seeing
It wants the good of virtue and of being. —George Herbert.

We hand folks over to God's mercy and show none ourselves.—George Eliot.

Jehovah is my strength and my shield; my heart hath trusted in him, and I am helped; therefore my heart greatly rejoiceth; and with my song will I praise him.—Ps. 28:7.

Lord Christ, my trembling lips inspire,
So with Thy love my words impress,
That I may link each heart's desire
With Thy vast eager power to bless.
—Howard Arnold Walter.

It costs much to be capable of real friendship, but those who are would be ashamed to be otherwise; and rather suffer than be incapable.—Fenelon.

THOUGHT FOR THE WEEK

**They talk about woman's sphere,
As though it had a limit;
There's not a place in earth or heaven,
There's not a task of mankind given,
There's not a blessing or a woe,
There's not a whisper, yes or no,
There's not a life, a death or birth,
That has a feather's weight of worth,
Without a woman in it.**

Cheer-Up Row

Matilda Williams, aged 95, Woodlawn, Va., would enjoy cards.

ADDRESSES WANTED

Miss Polly Dillard.
Mrs. Ruby Morrow, Mo.
Mr. H. R. B., Chardon, Ohio.

Boys and Girls

OUR MOTTO

**All that we do
We do with our might.
Things done by halves
Are never done right.**

For the Birds.

I thought I'd write as best I could
And tell I'm having luck that's good.
I built a house. A purple martin
Came there to dwell. But just as certain
'Twas forced away by English sparrows,
Which filled my little heart with sorrows.

My father bought a Daisy gun;
I now keep sparrows on the run.
The other day there came a sleet,
I scattered food for birds to eat,
And then I saw that they did need
A special place on which to feed.
I went to work with all my might
And had it done and up ere night.
It does me lots of good to say
That birds came feeding right away.
Slate-colored juncos, redbirds, too.
They ate awhile, then off they flew.
I'm glad to fill their lives with joy,
Tho' I am but a little boy.
—Roy F. Wooden, Mt. Vernon, Illinois.

The Farm Boy.

I think the boy should have the best chance on the farm. I want to know how many girls shoulder the plow and go into the field before the men. The boys have to go out to their work cold or hot. I would like to know who takes the lead in preparing food and clothing for the family? It is the men. The reason I say this, the Bible tells us Adam was before Eve. S. M. J., of Tennessee, says girls ought to defend themselves. I think so, too. They seem to want everything their way. Here, where I live, if the parents want anything done they generally call for the boys for the farm work. They would not think about calling for the girls.—J. C. C., Kentucky.

Vermont.

Vermont is a state to be proud of, as it has such fine summers and the winters are not dead. We have sleighing, skating and coasting and many other sports here. There are many hunters and trappers here. We have had very little snow so far. We like The Blade very much and enjoy the letters from different states. We have a very nice library here and we read a great many books. The old gentleman where I am living served three years in the war, in Co. C, Eleventh Vt. My grandfather served three years in the same company and regiment, and also I have a cousin in the regular army now. I live in the town of Poultney and it is situated in the western part of Vermont near the New York state line. If I see this in print I will write and tell you about our little pony.—Doris.

From the Adirondacks.

One of my neighbor's girls, 12 years old, shot a nice fox one day last week with a .22 rifle, and she killed some rabbits, too. Boys and girls, how would you like to camp in the big woods where you could go out and catch a nice mess of trout for your breakfast, or go hunting and have some vension steak for your supper? I love to camp in the woods and I love to travel.—J. L. Hack, The Glen, N. Y.

SHORT AND SWEET

Lena Mae Wells, Sowers, Va., 17 January 15. Twin, please.

Debihea Davis, Euchee, Tenn., 14. Keeps house for her father, the mother being dead and all the other children gone.

Albertine Baldwin, Euchee, Tenn., 11, sends her first greeting to the Page. Pearl, 14, joins her sister.

Columbus Goff, Raccoon, Ky., lives where the mountains are very high and rough. He holds a second-class certificate and will pass the county examinations again next May.

Stella Saltsgaver, 13, Wyandotte, Ind. Lives near the Wyandotte cave.

Loring Harrison, 17, Little Otter, W. Va., says: "I. D. S., I would like to be with you out in Montana, for I do love to hunt."

Eva B. Roberts, 11, Columbia, Fla., likes her home, but wants to hear from the Ohio boys and girls.

Elmer Wayne Taylor, 15, Letitia, N. C., says they have a Country Life Club in our school, and, since last August, have discussed 52 subjects relating to the country life and the country school.

Burned I., 9, and Vincent A. Kidd, Mexico, N. Y., are brothers who enjoy country life and love and care for the birds.

Chault L. Simons, 14, Pikeville, Tenn., is a bird lover.

Gwyn Welch, 8, Dresden, N. C., has for pets ten pigeons, eight red ones and two blue ones.

Maggie Long, 15 November 18, Canton, N. C., loves the birds. She says the answers to two of Chessie Jarvis' riddles are a blackberry and a newspaper.

May Easter, 13, Whetstone, Ky., loves to help her mother raise flocks of chickens, ducks and geese. May also likes to ride horseback.

Erin Earnest, Roanoke, Alabama, is a school teacher and likes it. Theo Sanders and Frances Carder, 12 and 13, Romney, W. Va., are two Bird Club friends who send you this riddle: "A house full, a hole full, you can't catch a bowlfull."

Catherine Hotchkiss, 10, July 28th, Tioga, Pa., says that her hobbies are singing Christian hymns and making doll clothes.

Cleo Haskinson, Clarksburg, W. Va., 15, Nov. 27th, is a new Bird Club member.

John C. Coleman, 20, Raccoon, Kentucky, lives in the mountains of Kentucky. Why not suggest a club to protect dumb animals? I think the trusty horses and cattle, on which we depend so much, should be protected as well as the birds—Bunnie L. Bond, Sharon, Ohio.

We wish to become members of The Blade Bird Club: Florence Ballard Wooden, Roy Franklin Wooden, Leander T. Wooden, Wesley Prinnell, N. C. Buer, Susie Buer, Eldred Buer, Kenneth Buer, W. T. Ward, Ella Ward—all of Mt. Vernon, Ills.

POETS' CORNER

A DUTCH LULLABY

Eugene Field.

Wynken, Blynken and Nod one night
Sailed off in a wooden shoe;
Sailed on a river of misty light
Into a sea of dew.
"Where are you going and what do you wish?"
The old moon asked the three.
"We have come to fish for the herring fish
That live in this beautiful sea;
Nets of silver and gold have we,"
Said Wynken,
Blynken,
And Nod.

The old moon laughed and sung a song,
As they rocked in the wooden shoe.
And the wind that sped them all night long
Ruffled the waves of dew;
The little stars were the herring fish
That lived in this beautiful sea.
"Now cast your nets wherever you wish,
But never afeared are we;"
So cried the stars to the fishermen three,
Wynken,
Blynken,
And Nod.

All night long their nets they threw
For the fish in the twinkling foam;
Then down from the sky came the wooden shoe
Bringing the fishermen home;
'Twas all so pretty a sail, it seemed
As if it could not be;
And some folks thought 'twas a dream they dreamed,
Of sailing that beautiful sea;
But I shall name you the fishermen three;
Wynken,
Blynken,
And Nod.

Wynken and Blynken are two little eyes,
And Nod is a little head,
And the wooden shoe that sailed the skies
Is a wee one's trundle bed;
So shut your eyes while mother sings
Of wonderful sights that be,
And you shall see the beautiful things
As you rock on the misty sea,
Where the old shoe rocked the fishermen three,
Wynken,
Blynken,
And Nod.

THE IRISH NAMES

John Ludlow in St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Names with the musical lilt of a troll to thim—
Names wid a rollickin' swing an' a roll to thim—
Names wid a body an' bones an' a soul to thim—
Sure an' they're pothry, darlint asthore!
Names wid the smell o' the praties an' wheat to thim—
Names wid the odor o' dillisk an' peat to thim—
Names wid a lump o' the turf hangin' sweet to thim—
Where can yez bate thim th' whole wurruld o'er?

Brannigan, Flannigan, Milligan, Gilligan,
Duffy, McGuffey, Mularky, Mahone,
Rafferty, Lafferty, Connelly, Donnelly,
Dooley, O'Hooley Muldowney, Malone,
Maddigan, Caddigan, Hallahan, Callahan,
Fagan, O'Hagan, O'Houlihan, Flynn,
Shanahan, Lanahan, Fogarty, Hogarty,
Kelly, O'Skelly, McGinnis, McGin.

Names wid a fine old Hibernian sheen to thim—
Names wid the dewy shamrocks clingin' green to thim—
Names with a whiff o' the honest potheen to thim—
Sure an' they're beautiful, darlint asthore!
Names with the taste o' the salt o' the earth to thim—
Names wid the warmth o' the ancisthral hearth to thim—
Names wid the blood o' the land o' their birth to thim—
Where can yez bate thim the whole wurruld o'er?

THE BATTLE OF NEW ORLEANS

By John P. Trowbridge.

(A song after the manner of our fathers on 1815.)

Good folks who dwell in all the land
From Mexico to Maine,
I only wait at your command
To sing my bold refrain:
And while our country's eagle screams,
I wish to let you know
What happened down at New Orleans
One hundred years ago.

The crack of England's martial host,
Who fought with Wellington,
Had landed on our southern coast,
And thus the strife began:
But Jackson, he was wide awake,
And rushed to meet the foe,
And vowed that none the town should take,
One hundred years ago.

He called his men from Tennessee,
(Which prophesied good luck).
Besides, he led a company
Of hunters from Kentuck'.
No rifles had so sure an aim,
Although they made no show,
As those that blazed with deadly flame
One hundred years ago.

Lord Pakenham rode out that day
With Thornton at his side,
And twice ten thousand men had they
Of Edward's haughty pride.
Their hearts beat high with martial dreams,
Their bugles all did blow
To greet the field of New Orleans
One hundred years ago.

But when they came across the lea,
Fierce swept by cannon fire,
Up rose the men of Tennessee
With hearts of stubborn ire;
And down behind each cotton bale
Kentucky's men laid low,
And poured a shower of leaden hail
One hundred years ago.

But British flags still caught the air
And almost reached our line,
When up marched General John Adair,
His forces just in time,
While Carroll on our right engaged,
And Coffee met the foe,
And that is how the conflict raged
One hundred years ago.

Brave Pakenham—for he was brave—
Rode cheering on his troops,
In flashing flame his sword did wave
Where honor never stoops:
But yet, alas, in crimson streams,
His life-blood there did flow,
To stain the field of New Orleans
One hundred years ago.

Ah, never by historic pen
Was such a fate engraven,
They sacrificed two thousand men,
While we lost only seven;
And e'er the day saw sun set fair,
They slunk away in woe,
And left us all the glory there
One hundred years ago.

Hurrah for General Jackson now,
And all his brave command,
Who brought King George's banners low
And drove them from our land;
And write it with the morning beams,
Let children's children know
What happened down at New Orleans
One hundred years ago.

POEMS WANTED

I Am Going to Leave You Tomorrow; I'm Going Back to Georgia; I'll Be With You When the Roses Bloom Again; The Golden Gate; Watermelon Smiling on the Vine; In the Evening by the Moonlight; to Roy Stewart, Liberty, No. C.

Daisy Dean.

'Twas Down in the Meadow.

I'se Goin' from de Cotton Fields.

Cottage by the Sea—by Prof. J. H. S. Wilson, in memory of the removal of the body of President Garfield from Elberon cottage.

Touch the Sleeping Strings.

The Sea Bird.

Ellen Smith.

Old and in the Way.

My Mother's Hands.

We'll Never Say Goodby in Heaven.

ELDER LAMB'S DONATION

Will Carleton.

Good old Elder Lamb had labored for a thousand nights and days,
And had preached the blessed Bible in a multitude of ways.
Had received a message daily, over Faith's celestial wire
And had kept his little chapel full of flames of Heavenly fire.
He had raised a numerous family straight and sturdy as he could,
And his boys were all considered as unnaturally good;
And his slender salary kept him till went forth the proclamation,
"We will pay up this season with a generous, large donation."

So they brought him hay and barley and some corn upon the ear—
Straw enough to bed his pony for forever and a year;
And they strewed him with potatoes of inconsequental size,
And some onions whose completeness drew the moisture from his eyes,
And some cider more like water in an inventory strict,
And some apples, pears and peaches that the summer gales had picked,
And some strings of dried up apples, mummies of the fruit creation,
Came to swell the doleful census of Elder Lamb's donation.

Also radishes and turnips pressed the pumpkin's cheerful cheek,
Likewise beans enough to furnish half of Boston for a week;
And some butter that was worthy to have Samson for a foe,
And some eggs whose inner nature had the legend "Long ago."
And some stove-wood green and crooked on his flower beds was laid,
Fit to furnish fire department with the most substantial aid.
All things unappreciated found this night their true vocation,
In the museum of relics known as Elder Lamb's donation.

There were biscuits whose material was their own secure defense;
There were sauces whose acuteness bore the sub-pluperfect tense.
There were jellies undissected, there were mystery-laden pies;
There was bread that long had waited for the signal to arise.
There were cookies tasting clearly of the drear and musty past,
There were doughnuts that in justice 'mongst the metals might be classed.
There were chickens, geese and turkeys that had long been on probation,
Now received in full connection at old Elder Lamb's donation.

Then they gave his wife a wrapper made for someone not so tall,
And they brought him twenty slippers, every pair of which was small;
And they covered him with sackcloth, as it was, in various bits,
And they clothed his helpless children in a wardrobe of misfits.
And they trimmed his house with "Welcome" and such bric-a-bracish trash,
And one absentminded brother brought him five dollars all in cash!
Which the good old pastor handled with a thrill of exultation,
Wishing that in filthy lucre might have come his whole donation.

Morning came at last in splendor and the Elder, wrapped in gloom,
Knelt amid decaying produce and the ruins of his home;
And his piety had never till that morning been so bright,
For he prayed for those who brought him to that unexpected plight.
But some worldly thought intruded, for he wondered o'er and o'er
If they'd buy that day at auction what they gave the night before.
And his fervent prayer concluded with the natural exclamation,
"Take me to Thyself in mercy, Lord, before my next donation."

HIS UNLUCKY DAY

Chicago News.

Wunst I got mad at maw,
I don't remember why,
But I 'ist walked right off to school
'Thout tellin' her good-bye.

A big ol' lump came in my throat
An' purt near made me cry,
Fer me an' maw is awful pals
An' allus kiss good-bye.

An' might' near ever'thing I did
Went wrong, looked like to me;
I stubbed my toe, an' tore my waist,
An' fell and skinned my knee.

I missed in 'rithmetic, an' lost
A chanst to git up head,
An' in the spellin' class I left
A letter out of "dead."

An' that ol' lump growed, an' I says:
"'Spose if maw should die
Right now, an' me a-leavin' her
'Thout kissin' her good-bye."

My! That's the longes' mornin'
At I ever spent, I know.
It seemed like more'n fifty years
'Fore it was time to go.

An' never mind what happened
When I seen my maw, but I
'Ist guess I won't go 'way no more
'Thout kissin 'her good-bye.

WOMAN REFUSES OPERATION

Tells How She Was Saved by Taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Louisville, Ky.—"I think if more suffering women would take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound they would enjoy better health. I suffered from a female trouble, and the doctors decided I had a tumorous growth and would have to be operated upon, but I refused as I do not believe in operations. I had fainting spells, bloated, and could hardly stand the pain in my left side. My husband insisted that I try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and I am so thankful I did, for I am now a well woman. I sleep better, do all my housework and take long walks. I never fail to praise Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for my good health."—Mrs. J. M. RESCH, 1900 West Broadway, Louisville, Ky.

Since we guarantee that all testimonials which we publish are genuine, is it not fair to suppose that if Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has the virtue to help these women it will help any other woman who is suffering in a like manner?

If you are ill do not drag along until an operation is necessary, but at once take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., (confidential) Lynn, Mass. Your letter wil be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence.

Are You Going Deaf?

Deaf people hear clearly. Write at once for particulars of the latest wonder of science, the improved

NEW 1915 **Thin Receiver Model**

Mears Ear Phone

Thousands of sufferers from deafness have recovered their hearing with this perfected instrument. It has 96 tones covering 12 entire octaves of 8 tones each. In this instrument you get, at last, the perfection of the hearing device. All changes in sound adjustment instantly made by a touch of the finger to suit any condition of the hearing organs or to register either loud or ordinary sounds.

Free Trial Prove its powers at our expense. Will you try a Mears Ear Phone for 15 days in your own home, absolutely free? Will you believe the evidence of your own ears? That is all we ask. Send for free trial offer.

96 Tones Positively the very newest, latest invention for the deaf. You get the real tones of the natural voice—the finest qualities in music. In this latest perfected ear phone we have striven to give to all deaf persons sound responses as nearly like those of the normal ear as possible. You will be truly amazed when you put this thin receiver phone to your ear for the first time. It is to the hearing what clear glasses are to the eye-sight as against misty glasses. Write for the free book on deafness. Get our direct-to-you-from-our-laboratory offer. Lowest prices—quick service.

Valuable Book FREE

The Mears Ear Phone book — mailed free—explains all the causes of deafness: tells how to stop the progress of the malady and how to treat it. Write at once—now—for this Free Book and our Special Introductory Offer. Send a postal today.

Mears Ear Phone Co.

45 West 34th St. Dept. 5271 New York

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REAL HAIR GROWER Found at Last!

The Great English Discovery "Crystolis" Grows Hair in 30 Days.

$1000.00 Reward If We Fail on Our Guarantee—Try It At Our Risk—Mail Coupon Today.

This Man Is Growing Bald—"Crystolis" Is Just the Thing for Such Cases.

In Europe, "Crystolis," the new English Hair Grower, has been called the most wonderful discovery of the century.

The judges of the Brussels and Paris Expositions enthusiastically awarded Gold Medals to this marvelous hair grower.

Already since we secured the American rights hundreds of men and women have written telling of the phenomenal results obtained by its use. People who have been bald for years tell how they now glory in beautiful hair. Others who have had dandruff all their lives say they have got a clean, healthy scalp after a few applications of this wonderful treatment.

We don't care whether you are bothered with falling hair, prematurely gray hair, matted hair, brittle hair or stringy hair; dandruff, itching scalp or any or all forms of hair trouble, we want you to try "CRYSTOLIS" at our risk.

We give you a binding guarantee, without any "strings" or red tape, that it won't cost you a cent if we do not prove to you that "Crystolis" will do all we claim for it—and what's important, we have plenty of money to back our guarantee. $1,000 has been deposited in our local bank as a Special Fund to be forfeited if we fail to comply with this contract. Cut out the coupon below and mail it today to Creslo Laboratories, 336 N Street, Binghamton, N. Y.

FREE COUPON.

The Creslo Laboratories,
336 N St., Binghamton, N. Y.

I am a reader of the Toledo Weekly Blade. Prove to me without cost how Crystolis stops falling hair, grows new hair, banishes dandruff and itching scalps and restores prematurely gray and faded hair to natural color. Write your name and address plainly and

PIN THIS COUPON TO YOUR LETTER.

Pimples And Blackheads GO!

Zemo Puts an End to Skin Troubles So Quickly That You'll Be Both Surprised and Delighted.

A Bottle Sent Free To Prove It.

Pimples and blackheads mean diseased skin. Cure your skin and these repulsive blemishes disappear.

Zemo Works Wonders.

Zemo has cured thousands of people of eczema, pimples, dandruff and other skin troubles, according to their own letters in our files, and its record for successes is nothing short of wonderful. You can depend upon this clean, antiseptic, non-greasy liquid to do the work every time. It's the right remedy.

Get a 25c bottle from your druggist right away, or send the coupon below for a trial and prove the wonders of Zemo for yourself.

Free Trial Bottle Coupon

Good for one Trial Bottle of Zemo when name and address are properly filled in on dotted lines below and mailed with 4 cents (for actual postage), to E. W. Rose Co. Laboratories, Dept. 76, St. Louis, Mo.

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Street or R.F.D.....

City..... State.....

(Give full address Write plainly.)

Question Bureau

Rules—1. Your real name and post-office address must be on the sheet with the question. Initials will not do. 2. Ask only one question; that is, there may be several questions on the same subject, but no different subject. 3. The Bureau will not give the address of any person or firm, nor answer as to the reliability of any person or of any firm, nor tell where you can buy anything—nothing in the way of free advertising. 4. We reserve the right to decline to answer any question not of general interest to a majority of our readers. 5. We will not answer any question involving dogma or doctrine of biblical interpretation; no prices of old coins or stamps; no arithmetical or grammatical questions. 6. Do not ask for replies by mail. If the question is of general interest we will reply in print.

ROBERT CHAMBERS

Please print a sketch of the life of Robert Chambers.—J. F. Q., Lottsville, Pa.

Robert Chambers, the Scottish prose writer and publisher, was born at Peebles, July 10, 1802; died at Saint Andrews, March 17, 1871. He and his brother William began in poverty as small booksellers; issued penny leaflets of useful information for the people, written in clear and simple, though not infantile, style, which soon became very popular, and at last took regular form in "Chambers' Journal," and the great publishing house which bears the name of both developed gradually. The "Chambers' Encyclopedia for the People" was the outgrowth of the "Journal," and edited by the brothers. Robert wrote also "Traditions of Edinburgh;" "History of the British Empire;" "Cyclopedia of English Literature," and others.

OXYGEN

Will you please print a description of oxygen?—M. H., Friendsville, Tenn.

Oxygen is a nonmetallic gaseous element, discovered by Priestley in England in 1774 and almost simultaneously by Schede in Sweden, and called by them respectively, dephlogisticated air and empyreal air. Oxygen is the most abundant of all elementary substances; it composes eight-ninths of the water on the globe, nearly one-fourth of the atmosphere, and a large part of the earth's crust, principally in the form of oxides of the metallic elements. The name oxygen was first used by Lavoisier because he thought it essential to the constitution of an acid. Oxygen may be obtained by several methods, which depend upon different physical as well as chemical principles. It may be mechanically separated from the nitrogen of the atmosphere by employing the principal of osmose in dialysis. It may be obtained from water by electrolysis; from several of its compounds by the dissociating action of heat; from other higher oxides by heat alone. Oxygen is colorless, tasteless and inodorous. The product of the union of oxide with another element is called an oxide. Thus when lead is heated in contact with the air it becomes with oxygen forming lead oxide; charcoal or carbon burns forming carbon dioxide. When pure it manifests the most energetic affinities. A combustible body, charred wood, a candle, if it have but a spark of fire, instantly burns into flame when immersed in oxygen. The gradual combination of a metal with the oxygen of the air is known as rusting. It has been liquefied by the application of great pressure and cold. It is magnetic, more so than any other gaseous substance. In such affections as asthma, pulmonary emphysema, croup, diphtheria, etc., inhalations of oxygen are often useful. In some other diseases benefit has followed the use of it.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

Please tell something of the origin of the Sunday School.—A. J. S., Earlhurst, Va.

The first Sunday schools were established in England. At first the movement was not looked upon with favor by the people of New England. It was regarded as a menace to the sacredness of the Sabbath, and also as an infringement of home duties. The Protestant Sunday school, as it stands today in this country, may be said to have had the real beginning in Philadelphia, September 19, 1790, when 12 persons held a meeting and decided to begin the work. Schools had been established in the United States shortly after Raikes had begun his work, but they existed more as local institutions. On January 11, 1791, a society was established in Philadelphia which had for its object the support of Sunday schools. Bishop William White was president, and Matthew Carey was the secretary. The American Sunday School Union, on its 75th anniversary, had 100,829 schools, with a membership of 4,070,456 pupils, and 578,680 teachers.

ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON

I would like to have printed in The Blade a sketch of the life of Robert Louis Stevenson.—F. B., Gallipolis, O.

Robert Louis Balfour Stevenson, the Scottish novelist, poet and essayist, was born November 18, 1850, and died December 31, 1894. He went through Edinburgh University, was called to the Scottish bar, and was admitted a member of the faculty of advocates in 1875. But literature was his real vocation. His works are numerous and make interesting reading. Stevenson's health was always precarious, and after various changes of residence, including one at Saranac Lake in the Adirondacks, he went to the southern Pacific in 1888, and finally settled at Samoa, where he died.

JEFFERSON DAVIS

Will you kindly print a short biography of Jefferson Davis?—L. D., Sapon, W. Va.

Jefferson Davis was born June 3, 1808, in that part of Christian county which now forms Todd county, Ky. Soon after his birth his father moved to Mississippi. Davis received an academical education and was sent to Transylvania College, Kentucky, which he left in 1824, having been appointed a cadet to West Point. He graduated from West Point in 1828. Passing to the regular army, he there remained seven years, serving in various wars against the hostile Indians. In 1835 he resigned his commission and, having married a daughter of Zachary Taylor, at that time a colonel in the army, he returned to Mississippi and became a planter. In 1843 he began to take an active part in politics on the Democratic side. In 1845 he was elected to congress, where he bore an important part in the discussions on the tariff and the Oregon questions on military affairs and particularly on the preparations for war aginst Mexico. While he was in congress the First regiment of Mississippi volunteers, then enrolled for service in Mexico, elected him as their colonel. He was actively engaged in the storming of Monterey in 1846, and he distinguished himself at Buena Vista. In 1847 his regiment was ordered home—its term of enlistment having expired. On his return he received a commission from President Polk, as brigadier general of volunteers, which he declined on a question of the right of the federal executive to appoint officers of militia. In 1847 he was appointed by the governor of Mississippi to fill a vacancy in the United States senate, and at the next session of the legislature he was unanimously elected to fill the term. In 1850 he was re-elected to the senate. There he took a prominent part in the debates on slavery and was very zealous for state rights. In 1853 he was appointed by President Pierce secretary of war, which position he held till the inauguration of Buchanan in 1857. His administration of the war department was marked with ability and energy and was highly popular with the army. On his retirement from that department he re-entered the senate, where he was the recognized leader of the Democrats. For several years his name had been spoken as that of the candidate for the presidency, which, however, he failed to gain a nomination for in 1860. On the reassembling of congress in December of that year he was a leading member of the secret caucus, which met in a committee room of the capitol and framed the scheme of revolution, which the south promptly adopted. He was also chairman of the executive committee of three appointed by that caucus to carry out the object of the meeting. Mississippi seceded on the 9th of January, 1861, and on the 21st Mr. Davis left for home. On the 4th of February, 1861, the confederate congress met at Montgomery, organized a provisional government and elected Jefferson Davis president of the confederate states. He died in December, 1889.

ALEXANDER OF SERVIA

Please tell something of the life of King Alexander of Servia.—O. F. C., Harrison, Neb.

Alexander I., king of Servia, was born August 14, 1876, son of King Milan I. In 1889 Milan abdicated and proclaimed Alexander king under a regency until he should attain his majority, 18 years. On April 13, 1893, when in his 17th year, Alexander suddenly took things into his own hands and summarily dismissed the regent. On August 5, 1900, he married Madame Draga Maschin. This marriage was exceedingly unpopular by reason of the character of the queen and this fact, joined to her unwise attempts to advance her own family, induced a crisis which resulted in the assassination of the king and queen, June 11, 1903. Peter I. was then proclaimed king, and was crowned in October, 1904. King Peter is descended from a peasant, Karageorge, who was the leader of the insurrection against Turkey in 1804. He reigned as Prince of Servia from 1804 to 1813, when he was supplanted during a second insurrection.

COURT MARTIAL

Please explain the meaning of the term court-martial.—R. J. C., Galeton, Pennsylvania.

Court martial in the army, navy and marine corps is a tribunal for the examination of offenders against martial law or discipline. The subjects of court martial are usually officers or men in active service, but when martial law prevails courts martial some times punish offences committed by civilians. The sentence passed by these courts are usually subject to the approval of department commanders or other high officers or even (in the United tSates) to that of the President.

HELEN KELLER

I would like to see a short life sketch of Helen Keller printed in the Question Bureau.—L. G. B., Middlebourne, West Virginia.

Helen Adams Keller, the American blind girl, was born at Tuscumbia, Ala., June 27, 1880. When about two years old she was deprived of sight and hearing by a severe illness. Her education was not began until she was seven, when Miss Anna Sullivan, of the Perkins Institute of the Blind, went to her home to take charge of her. She learned the deaf and dumb language by touch, learned to read by the Braille system, and to write, using a special typewriter; in 1890 she also learned to speak. When 12 years old she went to Boston, where she has since lived; in 1896 she entered the Cambridge School for Young Ladies to prepare for college. Miss Sullivan went with her to all classes, and repeated the lectures and discussions by touch. In 1900 she entered Radcliffe College, and was graduated with honors in 1904. The work of the college course was done with the aid of Miss Sullivan also; the textbooks were printed in Braille; she wrote her examinations with her own typewriter; and had special conferences with her instructors instead of taking part in the recitations. She has written her autobiography under the title of Story of My Life.

MISCELLANEOUS

L. S. Rushville, Ill.—We are unable to tell you where the township of land given to Lafayette is located.

H. M., Lebanon, Va.—We know of no firm that would do the work you describe.

O. H. P., Mulkeytown, Ill.—Arms and ammunition are contraband of war and subject to capture.

S. B. T., Mendota, Ill.—The military prison in San Francisco bay is on Alcatraz Island.

G. W. S., Joseph, Minn.—In the senate of the 61st congress, 1909-11, there were 32 Democrats and 60 Republicans; in the house, 172 Democrats, 219 Republicans.

W. H. D., Camanche, Iowa.—A soldier's widow is entitled to a pension. For further particulars write to the Bureau of Pensions, Washington, D. C.

H. P. D., Bethany, W. Va.—Following are the names of some journalistic publications; Circulation Manager's Journal, Chicago; National Printer Journalist, Chicago; Editor and Publisher and Journalist, New York.

MICHIGAN HAS DEEPEST MINES IN THE WORLD

Michigan is said to have the deepest mines in the world, but ore is being mined at the depth of 5,000 feet in the Catlin shaft, the deepest gold mine of the Witwatersrand in South Africa. Considering the small and uniform increase in temperatures in this shaft and the fact that there are apparently no mechanical barriers, it is believed that mining can be carried on at a profit at a depth as great as 8,000 feet.

THIS SAN DIEGO EXPO ORGAN NO BABY AFFAIR

—Copyright by Panama-California Exposition.

The great outdoor organ pavilion at the San Diego exposition. Dr. H. J. Stewart is playing.

THE FAME OF NELLIE BLY SAVES HER WHEN SHE IS ARRESTED AS A SPY

BY NELLIE BLY

Miss Nellie Bly, special correspondent for the International News Service, now with the Austrian army, was arrested as a British spy when she happened to wander away from the hospital train that was carrying her to Budapest. The following is her experience:

I HAVE been arrested as a British spy.

I had not gone 10 yards at a churchyard until an officer stopped and spoke to me. I could not understand his words,, but I inferred from his motions that he wanted to see my papers.

I had none. They were in my bag at the station. Being pocketless is the greatest hardship a woman has to endure. I tried to make him understand where my papers were. He looked suspicious.

Another joined him. They discussed my case. I did not know whether to stand still or walk on. Crowds began to gather. Two gendarmes, with naked sabres and Spanish feathers in their caps, pushed through to hold back the increasing mob.

Everybody was excited except myself. I was enjoying the new experience. I studied the faces of the mob as the officers and gendarmes endeavored to obtain information from me. They spoke Hungarian, I spoke Americanish. We did not make rapid progress.

I was not in the least fearful of the crowd. The market stalls were deserted. Buying and selling had ceased. I was the only object of interest. When I caught the eye of a woman I would smile. An answering and sympathetic smile would be returned. The men smiled less quickly and then in an awkward, embarrassed manner. Between me and loyalty they were a little undecided. Only the officers and gendarmes were fierce. Grave and determined, no smile answered mine.

Finally they motioned me to proceed, two placing themselves before me, two behind.

Woman Sympathizes.

A woman darted from the crowd to my side. She laid a sympathizing, gentle hand on my arm. She looked at me with kind black eyes.

"You are American, not English?" she said brokenly.

"I am," I said, patting her trembling hand reassuringly.

"I knew," she said, confidently.

The gendarme took her by the arm and tried to pull her away. She spoke to them in eager appeal. They listened impatiently.

"They say you are a British spy," she finally said despairingly.

"I am from New York," I explained. "Tell them I am with the Kriegspresse people. Our train is at the station and our crowd is somewhere in this village."

Her explanation found no belief.

"They are very queer here now," she apologized, "but you must go with them. I will stay by you. I lived in Cleveland once. I love Americans."

We formed a little square in the midst of the mob which preceded and followed us. Sometimes the gendarmes threatened them and they scattered, only to forget their fears and fall in in great numbers. We went into a cobbled courtyard, the guards at the entrance keeping out the mob. I was taken into a low ceilinged room and then uniformed men at desks and sitting around arose as if to greet me. I smiled confidently at each, but their answering smiles faded away when my captors began to speak. Another door was opened and I was motioned to enter. My woman friend tried to go with me, but they grabbed her roughly and thrust her outside.

A Cold Handshake.

The room was filled with men in uniforms and civilians' dress. A very tall man in a brown suit got up and gazed at me. I held out my hnd. He hesitated. I still held my hand outstretched. He gave me a gingerly touch with the stiff tips of his fingers. I began to speak.

"How do you do?" I began. "It is nice of these gentlemen to bring me to visit you, but I must hurry."

He did not thaw. He even frowned. He asked me in German where I came from. I replied:

"Przemysl." He looked his unbelief. He asked where I was going.

"Kriegspressequartier," I replied.

He was angry. He said in German this was not the route from Przemysl to the press headquarters. I knew it, but I did not know enough German to tell him that blown-up and destroyed bridges were the cause of our wide detour.

A new personage arrived. He wore a uniform and seemed to be high in military authority. He was young, good-looking and severe.

I insisted on shaking hands when I was shown to him—not introduced! He removed his cap and took my hand, but he did not want to.

I tried to tell him I must go or I should miss my train. The big man in the brown suit asked me at what hour. I said 1:30. He frowned again. He told me no trains left at that hour. He bade me sit down, indicating the chair. Then they went out and I was alone.

I looked out of the small, high-barred window. On the opposite side of the street I could see the heads of the waiting mob. I saw a hand flutter. It was my woman friend, hanging, at risk of neck and limb, to the top of the fence. I waved back reassuringly.

I began to grow impatient. I did not enjoy being alone. I was wondering if I would miss my train. I opened the door. I surprised a roomful of talking men.

"I must go," I said. My train departs in a short while."

I was shoved back into the room. I heard the key turn. I sat down, resignedly. I wondered what they would say when the train pulled out and I not there. I imagined several days more would elapse before they would search for me. I dreaded the anxiety of those in power and wondered if my escape would cause them to send me back to Vienna.

The unlocking of the door cut short my speculations. My captors and their superiors entered with a gentleman in a black frock coat. He was thin and pale, and the news they gave him seemed to worry him. He looked at me as they talked. He approached me. A sudden silence fell on the crowd.

"I am Dr. Friedman," he announced. "You are English, they say."

"I am Nellie Bly, of New York," I answered.

Both hands flew up above his head.

"My God! Nellie Bly!" he cried, excitedly. The next instant his arms were half around me and he was repeating, like a father to his child: "Nellie Bly! Nellie Bly! Nellie Bly!"

The men had cleared a space around us. Their mouths were not open, but their eyes were.

"I have told them every child seven years old in America knows Nellie Bly," he said aside to me.

Still he talked to them. They looked confounded. They each walked up to me, made, bareheaded, a deep bow, and held out their hands. One rushed out, to come back with my woman friend. She kissed my hand and cried.

I patted her cheek and put my arm around her shoulders.

She talked to Dr. Friedman in their native language. She had me write my name on a sheet of paper and wrote hers for me. She is Mrs. Therese Newbars, of Mikohesen.

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Kellogg's Sanitone Wafers Fill Your Mind With Jo and Cheerfulness and Vitalize New Vim and Vigor Into Your Body.

50 CENT BOX FREE.

Get nerves like steel; be clear-brained strong and vigorous. Kellogg's Sanitone Wafers invigorate and vitalize as does nothing else. If you are nerve-racked, weary and peevish, and your friends begin to think you're a "dead one," this

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marvelous and dependable remedy will give you a new lease on life. Kellogg's Sanitone Wafers are something new and different from any and all other remedies. They make old folks feel young and ambitious, and are good for both men and women.

If you are over-worked, run down and careworn—have no spunk for anything at all, these amazing little wafers will thrill you with the health and vim that bring the real joy or living.

Send coupon below today for a free 50c trial box of Kellogg's Sanitone Wafers.

The regular $1.00 size of Kellogg's Sanitone Wafers is for sale by druggists everywhere.

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Send me by return mail, a 50 cent trial box of the wonderful discovery for nerves, Kellogg's Sanitone Wafers. I enclose 6 cents in stamps to help pay postage and packing.

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Sample Package of the Famous Pyramid Pile Remedy Now Offered Free to Prove What It Will Do for You.

Pyramid Pile Remedy gives quick relief, stops itching, bleeding or protruding piles, hemorrhoids and all rectal troubles, in the privacy of your own home. 50c a box at all druggists. A single box often cures. Free sample for trial with booklet mailed free in plain wrapper, if you send us coupon below.

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Kindly send me a Free sample of Pyramid Pile Remedy, in plain wrapper.

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will be given to you through VIBRATORY PULSATION. Vibration is LIFE ITSELF. Light, heat and sound are merely varying forms of Vibration. It is the most Omnipresent POWER in the Universe. It will chase away the YEARS like magic. Every nerve, every muscle in your WHOLE BODY will fairly tingle with the force of your awakened POWER. Stagnation cannot exist. You are made over NEW from head to foot. Your BLOOD is sent humming through every vein. All the POISONOUS MATTERS of your system are WASHED AWAY. Every organ is put in PERFECT WORKING ORDER. Your reserve strength, your self confidence are increased a hundred fold. Yes VIBRATORY PULSATION will do this for you and MUCH MORE. And it is within your reach. You can enjoy its wonder working powers right AT HOME in the privacy of your own room. YOU can give YOURSELF the same treatments which you would receive in the offices of the World's most famous Specialists ALL WITHOUT COST.

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THE WEEK IN CONGRESS

Monday, January 11.

SENATE.—Agreement was reached to vote on the half-and-half plan, and amendments thereto. Senator La Follette introduced a resolution to prohibit the Eastern railroad from putting in effect the increased freight rates recently authorized by the interstate commerce commission. Secretary Garrison testified on the Philippines bill, and hearings before the committee were closed. Senator Ransdell advocated in open session prompt ratification of the pending Colombian treaty. Senator Sheppard served notice he would propose a prohibition amendment to District of Columbia appropriation bill today.

HOUSE—It was "District day" in the House, and seven bills were passed, among them a measure to prohibit the intermarriage of whites and negroes, and a bill changing the assessment law so that real estate would be assessed annually instead of triennially. Leaders arranged for the vote on the woman's suffrage constitutional amendment Tuesday. Representative Ansberry of Ohio, resigned, to become a justice of the State appellate court. The naval committee considered the naval bill. Began consideration of river and harbor appropriation bill. Representative Borland of Missouri, made a speech supporting President Wilson in his differences with senators over Federal appointments. Bill introduced by Representative Gorman of Illinois, to prohibit exportation of foodstuffs when such exports would abnormally increase prices in the United States. Resolutions introduced by Representative Kahn of California, calling for information concerning Panama Canal toll rates. Passed bill prohibiting intermarriage of whites and negroes in the District of Columbia.

Tuesday, January 12.

SENATE—By a vote of 46 to 20 the House attack on the half-and-half plan was rejected and the provisions of the organic act retained in the District appropriation bill. Rules committee reported favorable Senator Sheppard's resolution to permit a vote on his amendment providing for prohibition in the District. Vote on prohibition in the District may be taken Wednesday. Hearing on bills to strengthen the regular army begun before the military committee, with Secretary Garrison present. Conference report on the immigration bill was considered.

HOUSE—The entire day's session was given over to debate on the Mondell resolution to submit to the states a constitutional amendment for woman suffrage; the resolution was defeated by a vote of 204 to 174. Representative Hensley of Missouri, introduced a resolution requesting the President to invite world powers at close of European war to send delegates to The Hague to arrange international agreement to prevent wars in future. Similar resolution introduced in the Senate by Senator Owen.

Wednesday, January 13.

SENATE—Foreign relations committee discussed the Colombian treaty.

HOUSE—The naval committee adopted the administration's two-battleship program. Passed the Tuttle standard barrel bill, which has already passed the senate.

Thursday, January 14.

SENATE—Judiciary committee voted favorable report on nomination of Frederick L. Siddons as justice of District of Columbia supreme court. Shields bill to incorporate the national organization of Boy Scouts favorably reported by judiciary committee. Consideration of the District of Columbia appropriation bill was continued.

HOUSE—Began detailed consideration of the river and harbor appropriation bill, carrying $34,000,000. Representative Gardner's resolution calling on the secretary of war for information on coast defenses was passed almost unanimously.

Friday, January 15.

SENATE—Senator Lodge spoke on the national defenses. Senators Root, Hitchcock and Swanson were appointed to confer with Secretary Bryan on amending the Colombian treaty. Confirmed nominations of Frederick L. Siddons as associate justice of the District of Columbia supreme court.

HOUSE—Representative Beakes of Michigan proposed a constitutional amendment to make the presidential term six years. Irrigation appropriation bill, carrying $13,876,000, reported by Chairman Smith of the irrigation committee. Agreed to continue consideration of river and harbor appropriation in night session, without recess.

Saturday, January 16.

SENATE.—Debate was resumed on the proposal to attach a prohibition rider covering the capital, to the District of Columbia bill. Democrats planned a caucus late today to agree on a legislative program. Caucus adopted resolution to make shipping bill after the District of Columbia appropriations bill, and to consider amendments to the shipping bill Monday night.

HOUSE.—Consideration of the river and harbor appropriation bill was resumed. Representative Lobeck introduced a resolution to empower the President to declare against belligerent who interferes with American shipping in violation of international law. Representative Underwood's motion that house meet Tuesday and dispose of rivers and harbors bill that day.

Cuba is spending $1,300,000 in constructing 2,000 houses for workmen, to cost $650 each. The workers would become owners by paying a small monthly rent.

WATCH RING & CHAIN FREE

We give an American made, stem wind and stem set Watch fully GUARANTEED, and this Beautiful Band Ring, or any other premium you want, for selling 20 packages POST CARDS at 10c per package. Best you ever saw. Order 20 today, when sold send us the $2.00 and we will send you the WATCH and RING and also a CHAIN. HERMAN & CO. 2430 N. Halsted St. Dept. 761 CHICAGO

DROPSY relieved in a day or two, removed in 10 to 20 days. Write for $3.75 Free Trial Treatment and Remarkable Cures.

DR. FRANKLIN MILES, Box 603, ELKHART, IND.

CATARRH

$2.00 Test Treatment Free

Dr. Gordon, the great Catarrh Specialist, will send his new and wonderful home treatment for catarrh. Free for trial, use it in the severest and most chronic of cases. It is guaranteed to give more and quicker relief than any treatment on market. It has met with wonderful success. Many so-called incurable cured after doctors failed.

DON'T SEND A CENT.

But send name and address today—Now. And prove its merits for yourself at our expense.

Home Remedy Co., Lincoln, Neb.

Cups-u-lax, the new remedy for constipation; no other compares with it. With over 40 years' experience in manufacturing and compounding prescriptions I have never found its equal. It has proven a blessing to hundreds of my personal friends. I will mail you one box of 50 capsules for 25c to try. Thomas A. Huston, Toledo, Ohio.

Stops Tobacco Habit in One Day

Sanitarium Publishes Free Book Showing How Tobacco Habit Can Be Banished in From One to Five Days at Home.

The Elders Sanitarium located at 653 Main St., St. Joseph, Mo., has published a free book showing the deadly effect of the tobacco habit, and how it can be banished in from one to five days at home.

Men who have used tobacco for more than fifty years have tried this method and say it is entirely successful, and in addition to banishing the desire for tobacco has improved their health wonderfully. This method banishes the desire for tobacco, no matter whether it is smoking, chewing, cigarettes or snuff dipping.

As this book is being distributed free, anyone wanting a copy should send their name and address at once.

YOUR HEART

Does it Flutter, Palpitate or Skip Beats? Have you Shortness of Breath, Tenderness, Numbness or Pain in left side, Dizziness, Fainting Spells, Spots before eyes, Sudden Starting in sleep, Nervousness, Nightmare, Hungry or Weak Spells, Oppressed Feeling in chest, Choking Sensation in throat, Painful to Breathing, Heart Dropsy, Swelling of feet or ankles, or Neuralgia around heart? If you have one or more of the above symptoms, don't fail to use Dr. Kinsman's Guaranteed Heart Tablets. Not a secret medicine. It is said that one person out of every four has a weak heart. Three-fourths of these do not know it, and hundreds wrongfully treat themselves for the Stomach, Lungs, Kidneys or Nerves. Don't take any chances when Dr. Kinsman's Heart Tablets are within your reach. 1000 endorsements furnished.

FREE TREATMENT COUPON

Any sufferer mailing this coupon, with their name and P. O. Address, to Dr. F. G. Kinsman, Box 980, Augusta, Maine, will receive a box of Heart Tablets for trial by return mail, postpaid, free of charge. Delays are dangerous. Write at once—to-day.

TEUTONS SAY THEY CIRCLE FRENCH ARMY

Berlin Claims to Have Verdun Surrounded, With French Force Bottled Up in Vicinity.

Berlin, via Amsterdam, Jan. 18.—Official announcement by the government press bureau that Verdun had been "encircled by German troops" was hailed today by the Berlin millitary experts as news surpassing in importance that of the German successes near Soissons.

Although no details of the actual surrounding of Verdun, which has been held by the army of Crown Prince Frederick William for five months, were made public in the official announcement with the exception of the statement that this has been effected by the German advance through the Argonne, some of the military experts venture the prediction that "a great French army has been bottled up and will be forced to surrender like Marshal Bezaine."

Admit German Offensive.

London, Jan. 18.—The fighting at Soissons some, British commentators declare to be the precursor of the entry of these new troops upon a vigorous offensive; perhaps an attempt to cross the River Aisne. At Soissons the French failed to hold their positions on the northern bank of the river, and for the Germans to attempt to gain the southern bank is regarded as a development to be expected. As to future engagements in this region, it appears to be a fact that the French artillery on the hills south of the Aisne commands all the approaches to the river, and that it will have to be reckoned with.

In the eastern arena of the war the steady pressure which the arrival of one million of last year levies has enabled the Russians to exert upon the Germans has been slowly pushing back the German line to the west of Warsaw.

News dispatches today report the Russian reoccupation of Plock.

This report has not been confirmed officially, but the Russians on Saturday crossed the Skrwa river a few miles below that point and may have been able to occupy the city. Russian forces already had reached Sierpec and Gombin, lying respectively directly north and south of this provincial capital.

The Russian defeat of the Turks, if the claims of Petrograd are fully borne out, was so decisive that it may mark the close of the Ottoman attempt to invade Russia in the Caucasian region. The Russian victory probably will free enough of the Caucasian army to oppose effectively the Turkish forces which are approaching the frontier further eastward, through Persia.

In Poland the Germans have again attacked the Russians west of Warsaw, but apparently have been unable thus far to break through the line of defense.

In northern Poland the Russians continue to advance toward the Prussian border.

Soissons Battle Terrific.

Detailed descriptions of the battle along the Aisne, supplementing the brief announcements of the French and German war offices, show that the fighting rivaled in ferocity that which occurred along the Yser canal in Flanders, when the Germans attempted to break through the English channel, although the number of men engaged was smaller.

In the suburbs of Soissons were hand-to-hand encounters of the most desperate nature, in which the French Morocan regiments distinguished themselves, using their rifles as clubs after their bayonets had been bent or broken in the pitiless struggle.

Advices from French sources say that the allied front, in the positions taken up after the retreat, is stronger than ever.

DEAL BLOW AT NIEUPORT TO DIVERT THE ENEMY

London, Jan. 18.—Having checked the German drive upon Soissons the allies have plunged forward along the Belgian littoral in a violent offensive movement calculated to relieve the pressure along the Aisne by attracting to seacoast once again the important bodies of the first line troops which were thrown to the southeasterly elbow of the German line to aid Von Kluck in his temporary triumph.

Details of the fighting in the west include the news that the Great Dune, a mountain of sand to the east of Nieuport and northeast of Lombaertzyde, was violently attacked by the Franco-Belgian forces and has been entirely cleared of the invaders who were routed from their trenches by a spirited infantry attack, preceded by heavy artillery fire.

Continuing their attacks to the north of the Great Dune the allies completely destroyed the hamlet of Rodan and on the right the Creusot guns bombarded the Germans' earthworks and trenches to the south of St. Georges along the canal.

The German official statement declares that in the fighting at Soissons the French losses "may be estimated at not less than 150,000, while the German losses were less than one-fourth that number."

The Germans state the allies have made no gains worthy of mention while the Germans have made important advances north of La Bassee, on the Ainse and in the Argonne region.

PERMIT RUBBER EXPORTS

Arrangements Made With Britain for U. S. Trade.

London, Jan. 16.—The Rubber Trades' Association announced today arrangements have been made with the British government for the resumption of rubber exporting to the United States.

Some shipments have already gone forward. Others will be sent next week under a special temporary arrangement. In the future licenses for the export of rubber will be granted only by special authority.

The present plan, it is believed, will permit shipments with minimum delay, allowing American industry to obtain all the rubber required for manufacturing needs at the same time guarding against the export of rubber to Germany.

The present arrangements are said to have been approved of by B. G. Work and F. A. Selberting, representatives of American concerns.

SHERMAN'S FRIEND A SUICIDE

Political Intimate of Late Vice President Shoots Himself.

Utica, N. Y., Jan. 16.—William E. Richards, for many years a political intimate of the late Vice President Sherman, committed suicide today by shooting himself.

He was a member of a prosperous insurance agency and prominent in fraternal circles. It is supposed that he was discouraged over recent unsuccessful stock speculation.

QUICK RELIEF FOR PILES

Send postal with name and address for FREE sample tube of **Dr. Pettit's Quick-Acting Pile Remedy.** Sample will help you. Positive relief, lasting results. **HOWARD BROS. CHEMICAL CO., Dept. A, Buffalo, N. Y.**

NEW AND TRUE VIEWS FROM FIGHT COUNTRY

The upper picture shows a French cycling outpost on the lookout.

And in the lower view you see a French sentry, on duty, but enjoying a toothsome morsel sent during the holiday season from home.

THINKS JAPS CAN END WARFARE SOON

Paris Journalist Estimates Intervention Would Save at Least $600,000,000.

Paris, Jan. 16.—L'Illustration makes a feature of an article on Japanese intervention written by Andre Cheradame. M. Cheradame declares Japanese intervention is certainly not indispensable, as victory for the allies is certain through their own efforts. He says, however, that the matter should be considered solely from the viewpoint of shortening the infinite sufferings of the war.

M. Cheradame recounts Japan's grievance against Germany, which led Russia to occupy Port Arthur and instigated the Russo-Japanese war. He also charges that Germany recently corrupted Japanese naval officers in the matter of getting contracts for German firms for installing electric and other works on the new warships.

Sees Indemnity for Japan.

The writer considers that Russia, England and France will be able to give Japan territorial compensation without involving Indo-China, which Japan does not desire. But financial compensation, he says, is more important, as Japan was unable to obtain an indemnity after the war with Russia. Japan is weighted with taxation and is unable to expand at home. For this reason it is now driven to seek new lands for its people to emigrate to.

M. Cheradame figures that intervention by Japan would shorten the war three months and save the allies $200,000,000 a month. A loan could be made to Japan which Germany eventually would have to pay as an indemnity.

Scouts United States Objection.

The writer discusses the possibility of the United States objecting to Japanese troops coming to Europe to participate in the war. This is a point which all other writers on this subject have steadily avoided, although it is understood here that England's dislike of Japanese intervention is greatly due to a desire not to offend the United States.

After pointing out that the Monroe doctrine, which prevents European countries from intervening in Mexico, puts the United States out of court as an objector, M. Cheradame says Japanese intervention would be of real advantage to the United States in hastening the re-establishment of peace and in giving Japan territorial and financial advantages which would obviate the necessity of emigration from that country, from which the troubles in California have arisen.

It would also result in the complete defeat of Germany and allow the United States to capture part of the trade formerly held by that country. This would serve the United States infinitely better than the concentration of Japanese economic activity in the far east.

RAIL HEADS FOUND GUILTY

Coroner's Jury Holds Belmont, Shonts, Vanderbilt.

New York, Jan. 13.—Theodore P. Shonts, August Belmont, Cornelius Vanderbilt and nine other directors of the Interborough Rapid Transit Co., and General Manager Frank Hedley were found guilty of culpable negligence by the coroner's jury at the inquest conducted by Coroner Patrick D. Riordan into the elevated wreck at 116th street and 8th avenue, Dec. 9, which caused two deaths.

Culpable negligence was defined by Coroner Riordan as criminal negligence, which, under section 1052 of the penal law, constitutes manslaughter in the second degree.

The directors named with Shonts, Belmont and Vanderbilt as sharing the blame for the wreck are: Edward J. Berwind, Thomas DeWitt Cuyler, Andrew Freedman, Edward S. Marston, Horace M. Fisher, Charles B. Ludlow, Edward R. Bacon, W. L. Pepperman and F. De C. Sullivan.

Thomas McMahon and Alwin F. Rolfs, motorman and conductor of the wrecked train, who were originally held responsible for the two fatalities, were automatieally discharged by the verdict.

CARRANZA LIFTS EMBARGO ON OIL

Bryan's Protest to Constitutionalist Chief Bears Fruit, London Hears.

London, Jan. 16.—According to a news agency announcement, General Carranza has notified the British foreign office that his embargo upon the exportation of oil from Mexico by English concerns has been lifted.

Washington, Jan. 16.—Government officials believe serious complications may result over the attitude of the Carranza regime. It is feared that Great Britain's protest is but the forerunner of demands from other foreign nations having interests in the republic that the United States protect the property of their subjects or these countries will themselves take steps to protect their citizens.

A crisis is rapidly developing because of the emphatic protest made in the British note that the closing down of the oil properties will cut off Great Britain's supply of petroleum, a most necessary article in view of the conflict now raging in Europe.

The United States government has sent a warning to Gen. Carranza, pointing out that "serious consequences" may follow his threatened confiscation of foreign-owned oil plants in Tampico. The announcement was made by Secretary Bryan after the latter had conferred with Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British ambassador, and representatives of American oil concerns.

Already the Carranza officials have practically enforced an embargo on the exportation of oil by a big British company. The British ambassador, at the suggestion of Mr. Bryan, sent an urgent telegram to the British consul at Vera Cruz, which he was instructed to show to Gen. Carranza.

Bryan said the foreign-owned oil companies "feared confiscation of their wells" by Carranza and that the urgent representations had been made to forestall such action.

PROBE WHEAT PRICE RISE

Washington, Jan. 16.—President Wilson today directed Attorney General Gregory to investigate whether there had been an violations of the law in the rise of prices of wheat and flour.

The department of commerce probably will be asked by the President to furnish information showing what degree of increase in exports of wheat and flour followed the outbreak of the European war.

Mr. Gregory has promised prompt prosecutions on any evidence that illegal combinations have forced up the price of wheat and flour or other food products. One investigation now being conducted in Chicago is being watched closely by the department of justice.

From various sources suggestions have been made to the President that an embargo be laid on wheat and flour exports to keep home prices normal. Officials declined today to comment on any of them.

Rheumatism

Remarkable Home Cure Given by One Who Had It—He Wants Every Sufferer to Benefit.

Send No Money—Just Your Address.

Years of awful suffering and misery have taught this man, Mark H. Jackson of Syracuse, New York, how terrible an enemy to human happiness rheumatism is, and have given him sympathy with all unfortunates who are within its grasp. He wants every rheumatic victim to know how he was cured. Read what he says:

"I Had Sharp Pains Like Lightning Flashes Shooting Through My Joints."

"In the spring of 1893 I was attacked by Muscular and Inflammatory Rheumatism. I suffered as only those who have it know, for over three years. I tried remedy after remedy, and doctor after doctor, but such relief as I received was only temporary. Finally, I found a remedy that cured me completely, and it has never returned. I have given it to a number who were terribly afflicted and even bedridden with Rheumatism, and it effected a cure in every case.

I want every sufferer from any form of rheumatic trouble to try this marvelous healing power. Don't send a cent; simply mail your name and address and I will send it free to try. After you have used it and it has proven itself to be that long-looked-for means of curing your Rheumatism, you may send the price of it, one dollar, but, understand, I do not want your money unless you are perfectly satisfied to send it. Isn't that fair? Why suffer any longer when positive relief is thus offered you free? Don't delay. Write today. MARK H. JACKSON, No. 431-A Gurney Bldg., Syracuse, N. Y."

EDISON FORESEES PROSPERITY AHEAD

Says U. S. Can Manufacture Cheaper Now Than for Years to Come.

West Orange, N. J., Jan. 13.—Thomas Edison, the inventor, predicted today that 1915 would be a most prosperous year.

"Now is the time," he said, "for the United States to go ahead. We can manufacture cheaper today than in many years to come. However, many of our best business men seem to be penny wise and pound foolish.

"I am surprised that commercial and industrial America has been affected with a form of paralysis, evidently as the result of the war in Europe. This is all due, however, to unnecessary alarm."

Believes Rate Boost Just.

Mr. Edison said he was afraid many manufacturers would delay before going ahead and would wait until things cost more. Some believe that because things are more expensive it indicates that times are prosperous, he said, but to his mind this is a mistaken idea.

"The railroad rate decision," Mr. Edison continued, "was a good thing. The railroad business is our commercial barometer. When you cripple the arteries of trade, there always is trouble. I am satisfied with the increased rate, and it will mean thousands of dollars to me, but I am going to get it all back in increased trade. I think that public opinion is in favor of the increase, and I believe President Wilson has clearly defined his position on business generally. The federal reserve act has proved its worth already."

Edison's Working Force Busy.

Speaking of the European war, Mr. Edison said: "If the Germans went into this war in the belief that the French and the English were a decadent people, they have made a serious mistake."

Although the great Edison plant here was practically destroyed by fire three weeks ago the force is assembling manufactured material, and is getting ready to make shipments. It is expected that by Monday 8,000 discs will have been turned out. Work has been in progress night and day and on Sundays.

FRENCH TRADE LOSS HUGE

Berlin, Jan. 18.—The Paris Humanite estimates the damage done by the war to French industry at $6,000,000,000.

THE MARKETS

Toledo, Jan. 18.—A decided slump in prices of wheat was noted on the opening call today. This was due to the bearish tenor of foreign news in general. Millers reported practically no acceptances over Sunday of bids sent out Saturday afternoon. Liverpool cables on wheat were not quoted. Opening prices here were 1⅝c lower in cash and a like amount to $1.44 in May. Trade was fairly active on this downward trend. There was some short buying and renewed activity, which caused prices to become firmer.

TOLEDO.

	High.	Low.	Close— Jan. 18.	Close— Jan. 16.
Wheat—Open.				
Cash 1.40⅝	1.43	1.40⅝	1.43	1.42
May 1.43	1.45¼	1.43	1.45½	1.44⅝
Corn—				
Cash	....	....	....	75
May 70⅜	80¾	79⅝	80¾	79¼
July 80½	81⅝	80½	81⅜	80¼
Oats—				
Cash	....	....	....	55¼
May 57⅛	58	57⅛	58⅛	58
Clover Seed.				
Prime ...9.72½	9.72½	9.60	9.60	9.70
Jan. 9.72½	9.72½	9.60	9.60	9.70
Feb. 9.77½	9.77½	9.65	9.65	9.75
March ...9.82½	9.82½	9.70	9.70	9.80
Oct. 8.65	8.65	8.57½	8.57½	8.62½
Rye—				
No. 2....	....	....	....	1.18
Alsike—				
Prime ...9.50	....	....	9.50	9.50
March ...9.55	....	....	9.55	9.55
Timothy—				
Prime ...3.35	....	....	3.32½	3.35
March ...3.40	....	....	3.37½	3.40

CHICAGO.

Wheat—				
May 1.41⅜	1.42⅝	1.40	1.42¼	1.41⅝
July 1.24⅝	1.26⅝	1.24¼	1.25⅜	1.25
Corn—				
May 77¼	79½	76¾	79	77¾
July 78	79¾	77⅞	79¾	78¼
Oats—				
May 56	56¼	55¼	56	56
July 53¼	53⅞	53	53⅜	53⅜

CHICAGO PROVISIONS.

Pork—				
Jan.	....	....	18.50	18.35
May 19.15	19.22	19.12	19.15	18.97
Lard—				
Jan.	10.75	10.70	10.72	10.70
May 10.90	10.95	10.87	10.90	10.75
Ribs—				
Jan.	....	....	10.00	9.85
May 10.37	10.45	10.35	10.42	10.27

MINNEAPOLIS.

Wheat—				
May	....	....	1.36⅜	1.36¼
July	....	....	1.35½	1.35¼

DULUTH.

Wheat—				
May	....	....	1.38⅞	1.38¼
July	....	....	1.37⅜	1.37¼

Pittsburg Live Stock.

Pittsburg, Jan. 18.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,400; market higher; top, $9.00. Hogs—Receipts, 5,000; market active; prime heavies, $7.35; heavy, mixed, $7.40; mediums and heavy yorkers, $7.45@7.50; light yorkers, $7.50@7.60; pigs, $7.25@7.40. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 2,500; market active; top sheep, $6.50; top lambs, $8.00. Calves—Receipts, 300; market steady; top, $11.50.

Chicago Live Stock.

Chicago, Jan. 18.—Hogs—Receipts, 30,000; market firm; bulk, $6.80@7.05; light, $6.70@7.15; mixed, $6.65@7.15; heavy, $6.55@7.10; rough, $6.55@6.70; pigs, $5.40@6.90. Cattle—Receipts, 15,000; market strong; native steers, $5.80@9.50; western, $5.00@7.65; cows and heifers, $3.35@8.15; calves, $7.00@10.75. Sheep—Receipts, 8,000; market firm; sheep, $5.90@6.25; yearlings $6.50@7.40; lambs, $6.50@8.40.

Buffalo Live Stock.

East Buffalo, N. Y., Jan. 18.—Cattle—Receipts, 3,400; market fairly active; prime steers, $8.85@9.15; shipping, $8.00@8.75; butchers, $8.00@8.15; heifers, $5.50@7.65; cows, $4.85@6.50; bulls, $4.50@7.00. Veals—Receipts, 800; market active at $4.00@12.00. Hogs—Receipts, 22,000; market active; heavy, $7.15@7.30; mixed, $7.15@7.35; yorkers, $7.30@7.45; pigs, $7.25@7.35; roughs, $6.25@6.50; stags, $5.50@6.00. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 19,000; sheep active; lambs slow; lambs, $5.00@8.15; yearlings, $5.00@7.25; wethers, $6.00@6.25; ewes, $3.50@5.75; sheep mixed, $5.75@6.00.

Cleveland Live Stock.

Cleveland, Jan. 18.—Cattle—Receipts, 600; market 10@15c higher; choice fat steers, $7.75@8.00; good to choice butcher steers, $7.00@7.50; good to choice heifers, $6.00@6.15; good to choice butcher bulls, $6.00@6.75; fair to good cows, $5.00@5.50. Calves—Receipts, 100; market steady; good to choice veal calves, $10.00@10.50. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 2,500; market slow; good to choice lambs, $7.65@7.75; fair to good, $6.00@7.00; good to choice wethers, $5.00@5.50; good to choice ewes, $4.50@5.00; culls and common, $3.00@4.00. Hogs—Receipts, 4,500; market 10@20c higher; Yorkers, light Yorkers and pigs, $7.10; heavies and mediums, $6.90; roughs, $6.00; stags, $5.25.

Chicago Produce.

Chicago, Jan. 18.—Butter lower; creamery, 24@36c. Eggs lower; receipts, 3,442 cases; at mark, cases included, 24@33½c; ordinary firsts, 31@32c; firsts, 34. Potatoes steady; receipts, 45 cars; Michigan and Wisconsin red, 35@ 40c; do. white, 35@42c. Poultry, alive, higher; springs, 12½c; fowls, 13c.

New York Produce.

New York, Jan. 18.—Flour, firmly held; spring patents, $6.85@7.25; spring clears, $6.10@6.50; winter straights, $6.25@6.40; Kansas straights, $6.55@6.75. Wheat futures without transactions. Pork, steady; mess, $19.50@20.50; family, $22.00@25.00; short clear, $20.00@21.00. Beef, quiet; mess, $21.00@23.00; family, $24.00@25.00. Lard firm; middle west, $10.50@10.60. Molasses, steady; New Orleans open kettle, 50@60c. Hay, steady; prime, $1.15; No. 1, $1.10; No. 2, $1.05. No. 3, 95c@$1.00. Dressed poultry, shipping, 80@90c. Hides, firm; Bogota, 31½@32½c; Central America, 31½c. Leather, firm; hemlock, firsts, 32c; seconds, 30@31c.

Butter, weak; receipts, 4,344 tubs; creamery, extras (92 score), 32@32½c; creamery (higher scoring), 33@33½c; creamery, firsts, 30@31½c; seconds, 27@29c; ladles, current make, firsts, 23@24c; seconds, 22½c; packing stock, current make, No. 2, 20½@21c. Cheese, firm; receipts, 842 boxes; state, whole milk, held, specials, 15¾@16¼c; do., average fancy, 15¾@15½c; do., fresh specials, 15@15¼c; do., average fancy, 14½@14¾c; skims, 2@14c. Eggs, unsettled; receipts, 6,556 cases; fresh gathered extra fine, 39@40c; extra firsts, 38c; firsts, 36@37c; seconds, 33@35c; state, Pennsylvania and nearby, hennery whites, fine to fancy, 45@46c; do., gathered whites, 38@45c; do., hennery browns, 40@41c; do., gathered browns and mixed colors, 37@40c. Dressed poultry, firm; western roasting chickens, 16½@20c; fowls, fresh, 13@18½c; turkeys, 12@22c.

Toledo Produce.

Butter, Eggs and Cheese.

Butter—Fancy Elgin creamery, 1-lb. prints, 31@31½c; solid pack, 30½@31c.

Process Butter—Per 20-lb. tubs, rolls and prints or in 10-lb. tubs, 26c; prints, prime, 20c; oleo, 17@21c.

Cheese—Choice Michigan, 15¼c; York state, 16c; brick, 15@16c; limburger, 18@20c; block Swiss, 20c; domestic Swiss, 25c; imported, 35c.

Eggs—Fresh, candled, 35c; fancy, fresh, 42c; candled storage, 28c; fancy storage, 30c.

Vegetables.

Home-grown onions, yellow, $1.60 per 100-lb. bag; white, $1.75 bu.; red, $1.60.

Spanish onions, $1.60 case.

Home-grown cabbage, $18.00 per ton.

Celery—Michigan, 25@30c dozen.

Cucumbers—$1.00 dozen.

Lettuce—Leaf, home-grown, 9c lb.; Iceberg head lettuce, $3.50 case; southern, $2.75 per hamper.

Potatoes—Michigan, $1.30 per bag; home-grown, 40c bu.

New Florida Wax Beans—$5.00 per hamper.

Florida Tomatoes—$5.25@5.50.

Egg Plant—$2.00 dozen.

French Endive—40c lb.

Cauliflower—$2.00 dozen.

Parsley—Dozen, 17c; large parsley, doz., 60c.

Radishes—Hothouse, round, 25c per dozen.

Green Onions—12½c per dozen.

Carrots—50@60c bu.

Endive—30c dozen.

Beets—50@60c bushel.

Turnips—½c per pound.

Green Beans—$3.00 per hamper.

Parsips—$1.50 100 lbs.

Mushrooms—75c per lb.; 4-lb. basket, $2.00.

Florida Tomatoes—$5.25@5.50.

Egg Plant—$2.00 dozen.

French Artichokes—$1.50 dozen.

Brussels Sprouts—18@20c quart.

Florida Mangoes—$3.00 case.

Spinach—Texas, $1.35 per bu.

Fancy Florida Strawberries, 45c per quart.

Fruits.

Bananas—Bunch, $1.50@2.00.

California Navels—$2.25@2.50 box.

Florida Oranges—$1.75@2.50 box.

California Lemons—$3.00.

Limes—$1.75 per 100.

Grape Fruit—Florida grape fruit, $2.20@2.30 box.

Malaga Grapes—$3.50@6.00 barrel.

New Cranberries—$4.50@6.00 bbl.

Pineapples—Cuban, $3.75 case.

Apples—Kings and Spys, $2.50@2.75 bbl.; Baldwins, $2.25@2.50 bbl.; York Imperials, $2.25@3.00; Secret's Red, $1.50@2.75 bbl.

Extra Fancy Spitzenberg apples and Rome Beauties, $1.75@2.00 per box.

Cumquats—20c quart.

Tangerines—$3.00 box.

Dressed Meats and Poultry.

Dressed Hogs—Light, 8c; heavy and dough, 7@7½c.

Calves—11@12c.

Fowls—Live, 11@12c; young chickens, 12c; old hens, 11c; dressed, 15c.

Turkeys, alive, 17@18c; dressed, 22@23c.

Geese, alive, 13@14c; dressed, 14@15c.

Ducks, alive, 13@14c; dressed, 17c.

Yearling Lambs—10@12c; prime sheep, 8@10c.

Steer Beef—Good, 11@12½c; light, 9c and up; ow beef, 7@9½c.

Heifers—9@11c.

Bulls—10@11c.

Rabbits—$2.00@2.25 dozen.

Provisions.

Lard—11½c.

Fat Bacon—14½c.

Lean Bacon—21½c.

Wide Bacon—6 to 8 lbs., 17½c; 9 to 10 lbs., 16½c; 10 to 12 lbs., 15½c.

Barrel Pork—Clear back pork, $20.00; clear mess, $20.50; shoulder butt pork, $20.00; smoked hams, sugar cured, 14½c; shoulders, 11½c; luncheon hams, 14½c.

Fresh pork sausage, 12c; bologna, 13½c; frankforts, 15c; garlic sausage, 13½c; outside dried beef, 18c; inside, 25½c; knuckles, 27c.

Sea Food.

Oysters—Baltimore standards, $1.05 per gal.; Baltimore, select, $1.35; Connecticut, mediums, $1.50; extra size, Connecticut, $2; New York Counts $1.75; Blue Points, 60c per 100; Rockaways, $1.25 per 100.

Clams—Little Necks, 35c per 100; large size, $1.25 per 100.

PRODUCERS' PRICES.

Hay (by the load on market place)—Loose, prime timothy, new, No. 1, $15.00; No. 2, $13.00 up.

Corn on market—Ear, 100 lbs., $1.00.

Oats—44@45c.

Flour, Feed and Salt.

(Supplied by George T. Browning, 613 Monroe Street).

Flour (retail price on market place)—Spring patents, per bbl., $7.50@8.00; winter patents, $7.50@7.75 per bbl.; family flour, $6.50@7.00 per bbl.; graham flour, per cwt., $3.00@3.50.

Mill Feed (wholesale price per ton)—Bran, $28.00@30.00; middlings, brown, $30.00@32.00; white middlings, $34.00@37.00; coarse meal, $1.80@2.00 per cwt.; chop feed, $34.00@35.00; old process oil meal, $38.00@40.00.

Hay—Baled, $15.00@17.00.

Cotton—Seed—$31.00@34.00.

Straw (buying price)—Tight pressed, per ton, $6.00@7.00; loose, bale, 25c.

Oats—Per bu., 55@60c; per bag, 45c.

Corn—Shelled, bu., 75@90c; ear corn, 75@90c per 100 lbs.

Buckwheat flour, $3.00@4.00 per cwt.; buckwheat grain, $1.40@1.50 per cwt.

Cornmeal—New, kiln-dried, 100 lbs., $2.00.

Salt—Michigan common, $1.35 per bbl.; Retsof packing, per ton, $8.00; 90c per bag; lump stock salt, $12.00 per ton.

Scratch Feed—100 pounds, $2.00@2.50; beef scrap, 100 lbs., $3.25@3.50; 60 per cent tankage, $3.00 per 100 lbs.

Hides.

Hides—No. 1, 13c; No. 2, 12c; bulls, 11c; green calf, No. 1, 19c; No. 2, 17½c; kip, 16c; No. 2 kip, 15c; cured hides, No. 1, 14½c; No. 2, 13½c; sheep pelts, 75c@$1.00; horse hides $2.50@3.75.

Cotton.

At the reopening of the cotton market here today prices advanced from 12 to 16 points with all months making new high records for the season. Realizing was more or less general at the advance, but the showing of Liverpool promoted a broadening outside demand, while there was also active buying by some of the larger trade interests who absorbed all offerings and sent the active months up another point or two during the early trading.

The market showed continued activity and strength during the middle of the day with prices selling about 26 to 27 points net higher on a further broadening of outside demand, covering by early sellers and rebuying by sold-out longs who were evidently influenced by the continued absence of any important hedge selling, and reports of firm interior markets.

Spot cotton, steady; middling uplands, 8.50c. Sales, 1,600 bales.

Realizing was more active toward the middle of the afternoon and prices eased off 4 or 5 points from the best.

Cotton futures closed firm; Jan., 8.38c; March, 8.08c; May, 8.88c; July, 9.05c; Aug., 9.13c; Oct. 9.28c; Dec., 9.42c.

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To every sufferer from
Rheumatism

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Upon receipt of this coupon I'll mail you My Book and my $1 Drafts To Try Free, as explained below! Address Frederick Dyer, Dept. WB4, Jackson, Mich.

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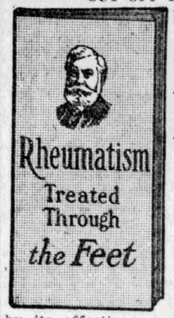

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Then after trying my Drafts, if you are fully satisfied with the benefit received, you can send me One Dollar. If not **keep your money.** You decide and we take your word. Send above coupon TODAY and get **My Drafts and My Illustrated Book,** by return mail prepaid. Address **Frederick Dyer, Dept. WB4, Jackson, Michigan.** Send no money—just the coupon. **Do it now.**

HYPNOTISM

Be a Hypnotist and make Fun and Money! It takes but a few hours to learn. The study is both easy and fascinating. Hypnotism is an endless source of fun and wonder. If you know how to hypnotize you can perform some of the most marvelous things imaginable. You can do a hundred amazing things that other people cannot do. You can surprise your friends and make yourself popular. You can place others under this strange and mystic spell. You can compel them to think, act and feel just as you wish. If you want to **make money** you can do so by giving entertainments, treating diseases or teaching the art to others. Why work for others, when you may master this money-making profession so easily? Investigate **now!** You may learn at your own home. I will send you my **free treatise** for the asking. It tells you about Hypnotism and how you may easily learn it. It is profusely illustrated and is written in a simple style easily understood by all. Anybody may learn from it of how the hypnotic spell sways the will of its subjects, heals the sick, reforms the degraded, overcomes bashfulness, helps to trade or position, amuses an audience for profit, and gains for the operator himself, courage, will-power and a means to health, wealth and happiness. It also treats fully on Personal Magnetism and kindred subjects. Remember, this treatise is **absolutely free.** Simply write for it, and it will be sent by next mail, all charges paid. Don't send any money or stamps but send your name and address **today.** Address

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Relief for Catarrh Sufferers Now FREE

You Can Now Treat This Trouble in Your Own Home and Get Relief at Once.

How the Remedy for Catarrh Was Discovered.

By the new method the nose and throat are treated by an effective local remedy applied directly to the affected membranes.

THIS terrible disease has raged unchecked for years simply because *symptoms* have been treated while the cause of the trouble has been left to circulate in the blood, and bring the disease back as fast as local treatments could relieve it.

C. E. Gauss, who experimented for years on a treatment for Catarrh, found that after perfecting a balm that relieved the nose and throat troubles quickly, he could not prevent the trouble beginning all over again.

On test cases, he could completely remove all signs of Catarrh from nose and throat, but in a few weeks they were back.

The Elixir, taken into the stomach, has a direct influence upon the mucous membranes of the body and cures the disease by removing the cause.

Careful experiments and investigations have shown that as the troubles were expelled from the nose and throat, the real cause of the disease was overlooked and in a short time the Catarrh would return stronger than ever. Mr. Gauss has gone way ahead of the ordinary methods of treatment and has provided a remedy that

Removes the Cause

and Immediately Gives Relief to the Nose and Throat

Reese Jones, of Scranton, Penn., says that after trying many other treatments, he used this new method and—"My nose is now entirely clear and free and I am not bothered by the disease any more. The New Combined Treatment is worth its weight in gold."

Temporary relief from catarrh may be obtained in other ways, but the New Combined Treatment must inevitably be accepted for *permanent* results.

Sarah J. Cape, Mount Pelia, Tenn., says, "I suffered the pains and distress of catarrh for thirteen years and needless to state, tried nearly every method. But by your new method I was *completely* cured and you cannot imagine the joy that has come over me."

Trial Treatment FREE

This new method is so important to the welfare of humanity, so vital to every person suffering from any form of catarrh, that the opportunity to actually *test* it and *prove* its results, will be gladly extended without one cent of cost.

A large trial treatment, with complete, minute directions, will be sent free to any catarrh sufferer.

Send no money, take no risks, make no promises. Simply clip, sign and mail the coupon and the test package of the New Combined Treatment will be sent, fully prepaid, together with the valuable book on Catarrh.

Goes to the Root of

- Stopped-up noses
- Constant "frog-in-the-throat"
- Nasal discharges
- Hawking and spitting
- Snoring at night
- Bad breath
- Frequent colds
- Difficult breathing
- Smothering sensation in dreams
- Sudden fits of sneezing
- Dry mucus in nose

and any of the other symptoms that indicate approaching or present catarrh

Send the Test Treatment FREE

C. E. GAUSS,
6877 Main Street, Marshall, Mich.

If your New Combined Treatment will relieve my Catarrh and bring me health and good spirits again, I am willing to be shown. So, without cost or obligation to me, send, fully prepaid, the Treatment and Book.

Name .....

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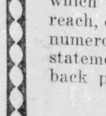
DROPSY treated one week free. Short breathing relieved in few hours; swelling, water, uric acid removed in few days; corrects liver, kidneys, and heart. Write for Free Trial Treatment. **Collum Dropsy Remedy Co., Dept. F, Atlanta, Ga.**

The greatest nutritive nerve tonic and system builder ever offered the public, is my favorite prescription called Nerve-tone. In an experience of 40 years' prescription work I have never found its equal. I am now going to sell it direct to the public for $1.00 per box of 100 capsules; one sample box of 50 capsules by mail for 25c to try. You will be surprised how much benefit you will get in one sample box. Thomas A. Huston, Toledo, Ohio.

PILES DON'T BE CUT If you suffer with PILES in any form, write for Free Trial Treatment of the **Infallible** Pile Tablets, and you will bless the day you read this. **Infallible Tablet Co., Dept. 124, Marshall, Mich.**

SWOLLEN VEINS are promptly relieved with inexpensive home treatment. It removes the pain, swelling, tiredness and disease. Full particulars on receipt of stamp. **W. F. Young, P. D. F., 127 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.**

FREE! CATARRH CURE
1000 TREATMENTS GIVEN AWAY



If you suffer with **catarrh** of the **nose, throat, head, ears, tonsils or stomach—asthma, cold in the head,** by all means send for a **free** trial treatment of this wonderful cure. Here is your **opportunity** to be well, strong and free from those disgusting habits of coughing, hawking and spitting—just for the asking.

This remedy is **free** from all habit-forming drugs, and is the **only successful** remedy that can drive this disease from your system. Send a postal card or letter **now, today** and receive your **free treatment** postpaid.

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Every woman who buys one of these machines, is responsible for half a dozen more sales, because she shows her friends the great advantage of our direct selling plan, which is

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saving you the middleman's profit, the agent's expense, and proving that sewing machine values were inflated before The Weekly Blade decided to put the actual, rock-bottom values within reach of its readers.

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This book shows you the many models which we have brought within money-saving reach, describes them all accurately and with numerous illustrations that prove every statement we make. It tells of our money-back plan, which protects you against the slightest dissatisfaction,

STILL RELEASE LIVING VICTIMS FROM THE RUINS

Rescuers, After Five Days, Are Still Finding Many Alive Under Destroyed Houses.

Rome, Jan. 18.—Rescue work throughout the wilderness created by the earthquake last Wednesday, continues slowly, and under great difficulties. Each excavation serves to verify earlier reports of the probable casualties, though here and there, despite the fact that five days have elapsed since the catastrophe, living victims are being released from their prisons of crumbling plaster and fallen timbers.

Thousands of soldiers and civilians, including many members of the nobility, gradually are systematizing the relief work and are getting food and shelter supplies over the obstructed roads to stricken towns and villages. The relief work now, however, overshadows the rescue efforts.

The pope, according to the Osservatore Romano, has sent aid to all the bishops of the dioceses in the earthquake zone. A fund of 20,000,000 lire ($4,000,000) has been received by the pontiff thus far. About 7,500 refugees, 2,000 of them injured, have reached Rome to date.

The probable property loss is indicated by one estimate that it will exceed 300,000,000 lire ($60,000,000). No official figures are as yet available.

In dozens of villages, citizens who escaped with their lives are still in poignant fear that new shocks will tumble their buildings about their heads, and are camping out to avoid further danger.

Gradually, however, the seismic disturbances are lessening, and none has been reported since yesterday.

The greatest care is being exercised to avert disease epidemics threatened by interrupted water supplies and the abnormal manner in which the people are now living. Physicians are putting health measures into effect.

Parents still continue to effect reunions, in isolated instances, with their children, and children with their parents, but in most cases, the searchers, after frantic efforts, come upon the bodies of the members of their families, and faint hope is transformed to sorrow.

Five trains carrying quicklime were sent into the earthquake zone today. The lime will be used to destroy the bodies that the troops, digging frantically in the ruins, have no time to inter in separate graves.

It is believed the immediate destruction of the bodies of the dead will remove all danger of an epidemic, which would otherwise be a menace because of a sudden warm wave that has succeeded the intense cold following the disaster.

A heavy rain is falling in central Italy, extinguishing the fires that broke out in several towns near Avezzano Friday night.

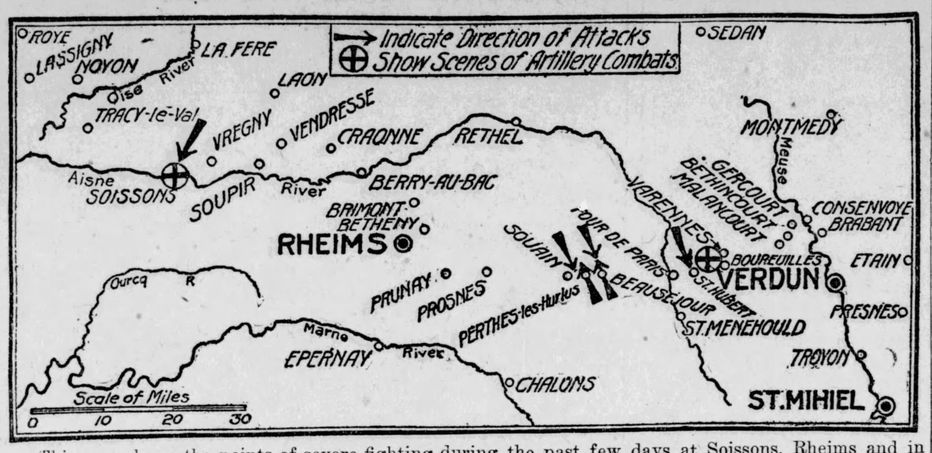
Though the rain has saved many who were in danger of being burned to death in the ruins of their homes, it has increased the suffering of the refugees gathered in concentration camps about Avezzano, Sora and Capelle.

With the latest official reports to Premier Salandra recording 32,764 as dead in 29 towns, efforts are being made today to straighten out the confusion that has hitherto prevailed as to the number of injured and homeless. The premier told the correspondent today that the reports thus far received from the heads of the relief forces caring for the injured and homeless indicated approximately 82,000 had been injured, but that the great majority of these were only slightly hurt.

The homeless, he said, number at least 125,000. With $1,000,000 just appropriated, the government will be able to care for all of these as soon as conditions permit their being gathered at central points. The premier denied the charges made by some of the Rome papers that the government had failed to act as promptly as it should, asserting that this criticism was instigated by enemies of his cabinet.

According to the premier, advices from the towns and villages thus far unheard from are not expected to swell the death list beyond 35,000. Because of great chasms that have opened in the region north of Lake Fucino, it may be impossible to reach some of the little mountain hamlets for weeks, however.

MAP OF SEVERE FIGHTING AT SOISSONS, RHEIMS AND IN THE VERDUN DISTRICT



This map shows the points of severe fighting during the past few days at Soissons, Rheims and in the Verdun section. Germans are reported to have defeated the French in a sharp engagement at Soissons. The French admitted that they were driven back from their positions and forced to retreat across the Aisne river, but blamed it on the floods. They lost many guns, and over 3,000 prisoners were taken.

AMERICAN TELLS AVEZZANO RUIN

Lieut. Col. Dunn of U. S. Embassy, Pays Visit to Destroyed City.

Rome, Jan. 16.—A graphic picture of the conditions at Avezzano was given today by Lieutenant Colonel George M. Dunn, military attache of the United States embassy in Rome. He was in charge of the automobiles that took to Avezzano the blankets contributed for the relief of the sufferers by Mrs. Thomas Nelson Page, wife of the American ambassador.

"The devastation at Avezzano was the most awful my eyes have ever witnessed," he said. "We entered Avezzano at what had been Napoli street. Down as far as the Piazza Torlonia, there was not a single house standing on either side of what had been the town's main thoroughfare.

Streets Are Buried.

"At many places the debris was seven and eight feet high, so that no person could have lived in the street even if they had succeeded in escaping from their homes.

"The same was true of every other street in the unfortunate town. There is not a single private dwelling or public edifice that is not a mass of crumbling ruins.

"I discovered only three buildings intact and these were stables.

"Avezzano is a town of the dead, not of the living. Under the wreckage lies practically the entire population.

"I found many rescue parties working to save those entombed alive. In two houses near the Piazza Torlonia, ten persons were found still alive while I was there. The soldiers set to work to save them as soon as they heard the faint cries coming from the debris.

"In other parts of the town we saw seven other groups working with frenzied haste to liberate victims with whom they could already communicate. I saw persons released from the wreckage after many hours' work. They were in a pitiable state for lack of food and water.

Can't Bury the Dead.

"It has been impossible to bury the dead. All efforts are being concentrated on the rescue of those still living. As fast as the corpses are taken out, they are laid in long rows and covered from the sight.

"All this may sound horrible, and I dislike to tell it, but as a matter of fact, the horror is so great that it cannot be adequately described."

Lieutenant Dunn praised highly the work of the soldiers and the members of the Italian field hospital corps detailed to Avezzano.

"Though working under the greatest difficulties, they are accomplishing wonders," he said. "Had it not been for their efforts scores who are now alive would have perished."

SUFFRAGISTS ARE STILL UNDAUNTED

Defeat in Vote in House Leaves the Workers Undismayed.

Washington, Jan. 13.—Undismayed by their defeat in the house when the Mondell resolution, granting nation-wide suffrage to women, was rejected by a vote of 174 to 204, the suffragists today took the fight to the senate. The Bristow resolution, having the same object as the Mondell measure, is on the calendar in the upper house, and the "Votes for Women" army is confident the contest there will tell a different story."

There was much activity at congressional union headquarters, and Miss Alice Paul, chairman, said:

"We are working to bring the Bristow resolution to a vote in the senate, with every hope of its passage. It then will return to the house with new prestige."

Miss Paul added that if the house then voted down the measure, the Democrats would lose the support of nearly every enfranchised woman in the country.

The suffragists found some comfort, they stated, in the fact that the vote in the house exceeded by four their highest estimate. The line-up of political parties on the question was:

For suffrage—Democrats, 86; Republicans, 72; Progressives, 12; Progressive Republicans, 3; Independent, 1.

Against Suffrage—Democrats, 171; Republicans, 33.

The vote on the resolution came at about nine o'clock last night after many hours of earnest and at times bitter debate in which the question of states rights figured. Not since the debate and vote on the resolution for a prohibition constitutional amendment had such a spirited contest been witnessed. The galleries had been thronged with champions and opponents of the cause whose frequent approval or disapproval of speakers made it difficult for Speaker Clark to maintain order.

EPPELIN SAILS OVER PARIS

Copenhagen, Jan. 19.—A private dispatch from Berlin reports that a Zeppelin airship sailed over Paris yesterday and that an aerial bombardment of the French capital is soon to begin.

Takes His Brother as Prisoner of War

London, Jan. 18.—The care of prisoners taken in battle has become one of the most serious problems of the war in Servia, which already has its hands full feeding and providing for its own people. A Servian captain writes to one of the staff of the legation here:

"One can have too much of a good thing. We begin to understand why savages take no prisoners. But we are not savages and must feed and roof all these hostile visitors until the war is over. It is becoming a tremendous tax on our resources.

"Some of the Slav prisoners—and most of our prisoners are Slavs—are not ill disposed toward Servia, and a few of these we trust with the less important work of the camp and battle field. One of my corporals, who hurried across from an Austrian border town as a volunteer at the beginning of the war, came hauling an Austrian dragoon before me today, his face wreathed in smiles. 'This is my own brother, captain,' he said. 'I told him before I left that he would be pressed into the Austrian army if he remained—and sure enough, here he is.'

"The dragoon was so evidently friendly that I did not send him back to Nish with the other prisoners, but gave him in charge of his brother."

INDICTS IDAHO OFFICIALS

Grand Jury Holds Attorney General, Auditor and Others.

Boise, Idaho, Jan. 18.—Joseph H. Peerson, state attorney general; Fred W. Huston, state auditor, and three others were indicted Saturday night on charges of embezzlement. It is charged they embezzled sums itemized in an accountant's report concerning the shortage of $70,000 in the accounts of O. V. Allen, former state treasurer. Allen is in the penitentiary.

H. F. Allen, a brother of the former state treasurer; J. H. Wallis, former state pure food inspector, and R. W. Wark, a clerk in the state auditor's office, were the others indicted. In each case bond was furnished for $2,000.

MIKADO WOULD HELP POPE

Expresses Desire to Relieve Ills Resulting From War.

Rome, Jan. 18.—The Osservatore Romano publishes a telegram dated Saturday from the Emperor of Japan to Pope Benedict, expressing the warm desire of the Japanese ruler to relieve the ills resulting from the war. The emperor gives assurance that all prisoners of war in Japan are being treated with the greatest benevolence.

SOCIALISTS OF WORLD MEET

Copenhagen, Jan. 18.—The conference of Socialists of neutral countries, which opened here today, was very slightly attended.

Denmark, Norway, Sweden and Holland were represented by four delegates each, and Italy by one. Neither the United States nor Switzerland sent delegates.

Tommy in Trenches Is Writing Limericks

London, Jan. 13.—The enforced idleness of the British soldiers in the trenches in Belgium and northern France during the present stormy weather, caused them to turn their hands to anything that would help pass away the time. One "Tommy" amused himself by writing lyrics, one of which was received here today in a letter from an officer of the London rifle brigade. The verse, which was written in a trench in front of Ypres (pronounced "Wipers" by the Tommies), follows:

There was a young lady of Ypres,
Who was hit in the cheek by two snypres,
The tunes that she played
Through the holes that they made
Beat the Argyll and Sutherland pypres.

WILLS $3,000,000 FOR OBERLIN'S USE

Aluminum Magnate Leaves Money for College Endowment and Auditorium.

Oberlin, Jan. 13.—President Henry Churchill King, of Oberlin College, announces gifts to the college of $2,800,000 by the will of the late Charles M. Hall, aluminium magnate of Niagara Falls, N. Y.

Other benefactions under the will, including rich art collections, bring the total amount to more than $3,000,000.

The gift is the largest the college ever received from any one donor. Previous to Mr. Hall's death he had donated approximately $200,000 to the college.

Five hundred thousand dollars constitutes one gift which is to be devoted to the erection of an auditorium. Possibilities are that a large alumni dining room and theatre will be built in connection with this. A large pipe organ also is a possibility. An endowment fund of $100,000 is provided for the building. Its location has not been decided upon, but Mr. Hall, it is said, had the east side of Main street, opposite the campus, in mind.

The upkeep of the campus, college grounds surrounding the campus and of other park and forestry grounds given by Mr. Hall is cared for by a special endowment fund of $200,000.

The largest single provision of the will calls for an endowment of $2,000,000, the use of which is nearly unrestricted. The income from this endowment will not be available immediately. The gift will almost double the present endowment of the college, which is $2,600,000.

The will also leaves to the college all lands in and near Oberlin owned by Mr. Hall. A portion of the Johnson estate, on which Oberlin academy is situated, with some adjoining properties, is to be made into an arboretum. Other lands west of Oberlin are to be maintained as a woods in wild state.

The will further gives to the art collection of the college the four best paintings in Mr. Hall's mansion in Niagara Falls, his antique Chinese porcelains, and specimens of antique Indian and Mexican weaving, with 50 choicest rugs of his famous collection. Mr. Hall took his preparatory work in Oberlin Academy and graduated from Oberlin College in 1885. Since 1905 Mr. Hall had served as a member of the board of trustees of Oberlin College.

SUNDAY TELLS NATION'S GREAT THAT CHRIST IS IN CAPITAL

BILLY SUNDAY.

Washington, Jan. 19.—With Secretary of State Bryan, Speaker Clark, senators, representatives, members of the diplomatic corps and a supreme court justice seated, tense and interested, behind him, Billy Sunday, baseball evangelist, walked to the edge of the platform in convention hall here and, facing 5,000 people who had gathered to hear him, cried out, dramatically:

"Washington! Washington! Oh, Washington! Jesus Christ waits for you to crown him! What will be your answer?"

Members of the great crowd in the hall and the distinguished men on the platform rose to their feet in silent answer. It was the climax to Billy Sunday's first formal appearance in the capital of the nation and the quiet, reverent response to the evangelist's appeal was significant of Washington's approval and means that Evangelist Sunday will be engaged for a protracted religious crusade here.

President Welcomes Him.

The President had received Sunday and his party in the White House and had given him a sincere welcome.

"God bless you and your work, Mr. Sunday," Mr. Wilson had said, and the evangelist glowed with pleasure over his reception.

It was a fervent, but dignified and somewhat restrained Billy Sunday who addressed the select audience in convention hall. The exact number of persons permitted by the police to enter the hall was 5,400, while 5,000 more were turned away.

In one of his more intense moments, Sunday tore off his collar and again he lifted a large iron pitcher to his lips to cool his thirst, but most of the time he contented himself with what many of those present described as "a good, old fashioned sermon."

The evangelist had taken as his text, "If Christ Came to Washington."

"Men and women of Washington," he cried, "the eyes of Jesus Christ are upon you. I plead with you to go square with God.

Thanks God for Wilson.

"Shell the woods for Jesus.

"Thank God for the man in the White House who bows his head in submission to Jesus Christ. Thank God for our forefathers who founded this country, Bible in one hand, spelling book in the other.

"If Jesus Christ came to Washington would he be stoned as he was in Jerusalem?"

Sunday, in this, one of his few explosive moments, banged the stand with his fist and cried:

"Oh, I'd like to think he would be treated differently, but it's not a hundred to one shot, I wouldn't have to go without the corporate limits of Washington to find people who would crucify Him."

REVENUE CUTTERS SAVE 476 LIVES

Ships Aid 210 Vessels in Last Fiscal Year, According to Report.

Washington, Jan. 19.—Revenue cutters of the United States saved 476 lives and gave assistance to 210 vessels valued, with their cargoes, at more than $9,000,000, during the fiscal year which ended June 30, last, according to a report today to congress by Commandant F. P. Bertholf. For every dollar expended by the service it aided in saving property worth $3.72.

Commandant Bertholf urges congress to appropriate $350,000 for a new cutter for the California coast, $110,000 for an anchorage patrol boat for use in New York harbor, and $350,000 for a vessel for duty on the Panama canal. He renews his recommendation for the consolidation of the revenue cutter service and the life saving service into an organization to be known as the coast guard.

"There is a consensus of opinion," he says in this connection, "among all parties interested that this will add greatly to the efficiency of these humanitarian branches of the government."

The report points out that, although there were no serious floods in the Ohio and Mississippi river valleys during the year, the previous recommendation for three light draft cutters to be used there in flood times should not be overlooked by congress. The appointment of 21 cadets for the fiscal year 1916 is recommended instead of 14 as at present authorized by law.

The ice patrol work of the cutters Seneca and Miami in the north Atlantic steamship lanes last spring and early summer was reviewed at some length. The report contains a letter from J. J. Jusserand, the French ambassador, to the secretary of state, praising the work done by these vessels. The ambassador quotes Poncelet of the French navy, as saying: "The presence of those vessels is a blessing to navigation of all countries."

The report shows that during the year 28,787 vessels were boarded, 968 were seized or reported for violations of the law, and fines and penalties amounting to $204,310 were incurred by those so reported.

DON'T LET THE DEVIL TANGO YOU DOWN HILL

Chicago, Jan. 16.—"You can't trot with the crowd that is headed for the husks in life and get the angel food cake."

This was one of the expressions used by Rev. Paul Rader, of Pittsburg, former cowboy and football player. He is conducting meetings at Moody Church in the evening and in Willard Hall at noon.

"When the devil would take you tangoing down the hell hill, get your chin away up and consider your ways," said he.

"To consider his way is one hard thing for a man to do in our fast age. These are the thrill hunting days.

"Get where it is quiet; away from the buzz of the button; away from the ubiquitous phone; away from others, and consider your relation to God."

HONORS U. S. DIPLOMAT'S WIFE

Sultan of Turkey Decorates Mrs. Henry Morganthau.

London, Jan. 16.—The sultan of Turkey has conferred the decoration of the Grand Order of Nichan-i-Chefakat on Mrs. Henry Morgenthau, wife of the American ambassador to Turkey, and decorations of the second class of the same order on the three daughters of Mrs. Morganthau, in recognition of the services they are rendering the philanthropic and educational institutions in Turkey.

The announcement was made yesterday by the Jewish Chronicle.

PLANS SALOON REDUCTION

Drys Would Subtract All Anti-Liquor Territory.

Columbus, Jan. 15.—The number of saloons in Ohio will be reduced about 50 per cent if the drastic measure agreed upon by a group of dry leaders becomes a law.

The present law provides there shall be not more than one saloon for each 500 inhabitants. In counting the inhabitants those who live in dry territory are counted as well as those in wet territory. The new plan is to count only the people living in wet territory.

Supporting that idea, the dry leaders say people in a dry section, having voted against the saloons, ought to be counted against the saloon.

Every large city and many of the smaller ones have sections that have been voted dry under the Jones residence option laws. The dry leaders object to these dry sections with their large population being counted when the number of saloons for wet territory is being fixed.

The dry leaders who are behind the plan have gone over the map of the principal cities and towns and they say about half of the saloons would be eliminated with the enactment of the law they are ready to support. They also say the law can be put through the legislature with comparative ease.

GERMAN SOCIALISTS TURN AGAINST WAR

Havre, Jan. 16.—Although the Socialist deputy, Dr. Liebknecht, who alone in the Reichstag voted against the military credits, incurred blame as a result, he has just informed the chiefs among the international Socialists that a serious movement against war is again manifesting itself among German Socialists, and that almost unanimously the federations now declare themselves against war.

MOTHER AND NEW-BORN BABE DUG FROM RUINS

By the Associated Press.

Rome, Jan. 16.—A thrilling episode of the earthquake happened Friday at Capelle, just north of Avazzano. While the work of rescue was proceeding the soldiers heard strange cries, and led by the sound reached a spot where they found a woman buried under the debris with a new-born child. Both were extricated alive and uninjured and are doing well. A captain of carabineers who was among the rescuers asked to be the godfather of the child, and suggested that the boy be called Terre Montino, meaning a small earthquake.

KAISER THOUGHT HE WAS CAPTURED

Rotterdam, Jan. 16.—The Cologne Gazette prints this letter from a guardsman relative to Emperor William's visit to the front: "The emperor told us that in the Argonne he went into a cave trench, where he drank a glass of wine with the artillery officers. When he came out he was startled to see a full company of French soldiers. He drew back instinctively, but an officer of the landstrum exclaimed: "Your majesty, they are only prisoners."

WAR NOW ENTERS ITS FIFTH STAGE

German Offensive at Soissons Marks New Phase of Conflict.

London, Jan. 16.—The fifth stage of the conflict in the western theatre of war is now well under way and the advantage apparently lies with the Germans. This is admitted, even by the British military experts, who acknowledged today that the gains made by the Germans about Soissons were the most important that had been realized by either side in many weeks.

The various stages that have marked the past and are now under way are:

1. The Germans advance upon Paris.
2. The defeat of the Germans at the Marne and their retreat to the Aisne.
3. The battles of the Aisne and of Flanders, in which the allies repulsed the Germans' attacks.
4. Taking up of the offensive by the allies in Flanders, along the Aisne and in Alsace, resulting in small gains by the attacking forces before they were checked.
5. Resumption of the German offensive under the leadership of Emperor William and the German general staff at Soissons.

The temporary success of the Germans cannot be maintained, the military critics of London declare. They point out that the British forces now on the continent are being constantly augmented, and that these fresh forces will be able to withstand the German assaults. According to the best information obtainable, there will be 650,000 English troops, thoroughly trained, in France and Flanders by the end of January.

Without a Country, Refused Enlistment

Paris, Jan. 14.—A remarkable instance of red tape in the administration of French affairs is furnished by Louis Dumont of Velizy, in the department of Seine and Oise. He describes himself as "the man without a country."

Dumont was born in Geneva, Switzerland, 33 years ago of French parents, though the official registers of France declares them to be "unknown." Eight days after his birth he was brought to France and has lived here ever since. When he applied to be placed on the recruiting lists, the council of revision declared that he was a foreigner.

"Very well," thought Dumont, "I'll have myself naturalized."

But the naturalization bureau also has its red tape. To be adopted as a citizen of the French republic it is necessary that one prove that he is a foreigner. Dumont went to Switzerland and though no one doubted that he was born on the banks of Lake Leman, he could not produce any official document proving his Swiss nationality.

Dumont finally succeeded in getting a certificate of birth on Swiss territory, but the Swiss administration added the words—"still he is not a Swiss."

Dumont came back to Velizy with this document and presented it to the magistrate of the commune who demanded a declaration from him as a foreigner.

"Declare something," the functionary demanded, "even if its Chinese."

Dumont thought he could accept this official advice so he declared himself a Chinaman. Shortly afterward he was arrested for false declaration. He has since been able to prove his good faith to the transaction, but he was fined 16 francs, and is still unable to get himself recognized as either Swiss or French, and consequently is unable to join the regular army of the foreign legion.

A wounded French soldier, who lay for thirty-six hours in the mud, estimates 150,000 bullets whizzed over his head before he was rescued.

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Railway mail clerks wanted; $75 month; write immediately for spring examination dates. Franklin Institute, Dept. P-27, Rochester, N. Y.

Motormen, conductors; interurban, earn $80 monthly; experience unnecessary; qualify now; state age; details free. Address Box S-170, care Weekly Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

FEMALE HELP WANTED.

Do you want another $2 daily? No experience; constant spare time work, knitting hosiery; machines furnished on contract; we take product. Helping Hand Stores, (Inc.), Dept. 906, Chicago.

Do easy, pleasant coloring work at home; good pay; no canvassing; no experience required. Illus. particulars free. Gleason Wheeler Co., 337 Madison, Dept. 201, Chicago.

$2.50 per day paid one woman in each town. J. S. Ziegler Co., Chicago.

AGENTS.

Agents to sell the Original Native Herbs, $1 box for 60c. For sample and terms address G. W. Bassett, Dept. N, Columbus, O.

Agents—Make $5,000 this year. Be your own boss; independent; abundant money; your time your own. All or spare time—at home or traveling. Write E. M. FELTMAN, Sales Mgr., 504 Third St., Cincinnati, O., today for full particulars.

Boys! Girls! Earn big money. Sell Little Masterpieces. Send 10c for samples and 300% profit plan. Butterfly Press, 1233 Arch, Philadelphia.

HELP WANTED.

I made $50,000 in five years with a small mail order business; began with $5. Send for free booklet. Tells how. Hearcok, 668 Lockport, N. Y.

Copy letters—Persons writing and copying letters make $10 to $25 weekly following directions. Stamped envelope for particulars. Brooks Copy Co., 1396 Pa. ave., Washington, D.C.

Men and women wanted for U. S. government life jobs; $65 to $150 month; vacations with full pay; no layoffs; short hours; common education sufficient; "pull" unnecessary. Write immediately for free list of positions now obtainable. Franklin Institute, Dept. P-31, Rochester, N. Y.

Be a Detective—Brilliant Opportunity and future. Splendid income. Interesting work. We teach everything. Learn how. Booklet free. Walter J. Burns Detective Correspondence School, Burns Bldg., Dept. D, Detroit, Mich.

SALESMAN WANTED.

Traveling salesmen wanted; experience unnecessary. Earn big money while you learn by mail during spare time, only eight weeks time required, one or two hours a day. Steady position, easy work, hundreds of good positions to select from. Write today for free book, "A Knight of the Grip," containing full particulars and testimonials from hundreds of students we have recently placed in good positions and who are earning $100 to $500 per month. Address Dept. B-32, NATIONAL SALESMEN TRAINING ASSOCIATION, Chicago, New York, Kansas City, San Francisco.

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Farms Wanted—We have direct buyers. Don't pay commissions. Write describing property, naming lowest price. We help buyers locate desirable property Free. American Investment Association, 96 Palace Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

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160 acres smooth, level best of soil, $1,280, ½ cash, balance five years 6 per cent; make good farm and home. Clement L. Wilson, Tribune, Kan.

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FARM LAND.

Productive lands, crop payment or easy terms; along the Northern Pacific Ry., in Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington and Oregon. Free literature. Say what state interests you. L. J. Bricker, 20 Northern Pacific Ry., St. Paul, Minn.

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Notice, catarrh sufferers—If you have nasal catarrh or catarrh of throat and consider it worth 25 cents to be cured of it write me, I will mail you full directions for curing yourself. Address P. B. Strobel, Doylestown, Ohio.

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25c worth assorted garden seeds 10c; to introduce our quality seeds. Y. E. Carpenter, 325 N. Walnut, South Bend, Ind.

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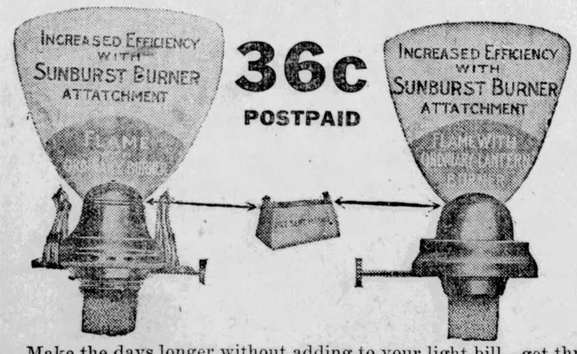

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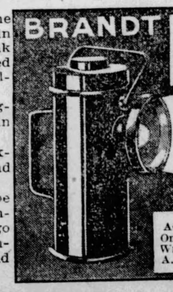

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